The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No 126. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......£2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 5 0} DUBLIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

David Towton

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Engagement of
MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce a series of ITALIAN OPERAS, COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859, With the following distinguished Artistes—

Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Dell'anese, Signor Belart, Signor Corsi, Signor Aldighieri, Signor Mercuriali, Signor Rossi, Signor Castelli, Signor Badi; Conductor, Signor Biletta; Leader, Mr. Levey.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO. Tonio, Signor Belart; Sergente Sulpizio, Signor Aldighieri; Ortensio, Signor Castelli; Caporale, Signor Rossi; Paesano, Signor Mercuriali; La Marchesa, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Maria, Mdlle. Piccolomini.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, LA TRAVIATA. Germont Giorgio, Signor Aldighieri; Baron Duphol, Sig. Rossi; Gastone, Signor Mercuriali; Medico, Signor Castelli; Commissionario, Signor Badi; Alfredo, Signor Belart; Flora, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Violetta Valery, Mdlle. Piccolomini.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Aston, Signor Aldighieri; Bidebent, Signor Castelli; Arturo, Signor Corsi; Raimondo, Signor Mercuriali; Edgardo, Signor Belart; Alice, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Lucia, Mdlle. Piccolomini.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, DON PASQUALE. Dr. Malatesta, Signor Aldighieri; Don Pasquale, Signor Castelli; Notaro, Signor Mercuriali; Ernesto, Signor Belart; and Norina, Mdlle Piccolomini.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, A GRAND OPERA. And Last Night of the Engagement.

Box-Office will open on Monday, September 26th. Doors open at half-past Seven. Performance to commence at Eight. Private boxes, 5 guineas—4 guineas—3 guineas. Dress circle, 8s. Second circle, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lr. Gal., 2s. Up. Gal., 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. MADAME PICCOLOMINI. FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY. Box Office opens THIS DAY (Monday), September 26th, 1859.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Thirteenth Appearance of Miss EMMA HEYWOOD—Engagement of Mr. Ellerton—Mr. Bruce Norton Every Night. On This (MONDAY) EVENING, Sept. 26th, 1859, will be performed the celebrated Drama of THE SEAMAN'S STAR, OR THE ANCHOR OF HOPE. Abraham Moses ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton. After which the laughable Farce of MY WIFE'S DENTIST. Dance—Miss Merriton. To be followed by the laughable Farce of A GAME AT ROMPS. Doctor Rhododendron ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton. To conclude with THE MANIAC LOVER. Andrew Adze ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton. Prices of admission.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT. ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS. TWO GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS Will be given on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at Eight o'clock, and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 28th inst., at Two o'clock.
MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT will be assisted at these Concerts by the eminent Violinist, Herr JOACHIM, Signor BELLETTI, and Mr. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT, Pianoforte.
Tickets—Reserved and numbered Seats, 15s. Unreserved Seats and Gallery, Half-a-Guinea.
To be had at BUSSELL'S, 7 Westmorland-street, (corner of Fleet-street).

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT. ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS. TWO GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS will be given on THIS EVENING, 26th instant, at Eight o'clock, and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 28th inst., at Two o'clock.
MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT will be assisted at these Concerts by the eminent Violinist, Herr JOACHIM, Signor BELLETTI, and Mr. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT, Pianoforte.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Andante con Variazioni, for Pianoforte and Violin, from the Sonata in A Minor, Op. 47 ... Beethoven. Messrs. Joachim and Goldschmidt.
Aria, "Qui la voce" (I Puritani) ... Bellini. Madame Lind Goldschmidt.
Aria, "Hai gia vinta la causa" (Nozze di Figaro)...Mozart. Signor Belletti.
Rondo, for Voice and Violin Obligato (Il Re Pastore) Mozart. Madame Goldschmidt and Herr Joachim.
{ Fantaisie-Caprice ... ... F. Chopin. Saltarello, on a Theme from Mendelssohn's 4th Symphony ... ... St. Heller. } Pianoforte Solo, Mr. Goldschmidt.
Duetto, "I Montanari," on Styrian Melodies ... J. Benedict. Madame Goldschmidt and Signor Belletti.

PART II.

Andante and Rondo, from Concerto in E Violin ... ... Mendelssohn. Herr Joachim.
Song, "Nets and Cages," Words by T. Moore. ... ... O. Goldschmidt. (First time) Madame Goldschmidt.
Aria "Largo al Factotum" (Barbiere di Siviglia) ... ... Rossini. Signor Belletti.
{ Romance ... ... J. Joachim. Caprice Variations ... ... Paginini. } Violin, Herr Joachim.
{ "The First Violet" ... ... F. Mendelssohn. And "Echo Song" ... ... Norwegian Melody. } Madame Goldschmidt.
Conductor ... Mr. Otto Goldschmidt.
Tickets—Reserved and numbered Seats, 15s. Unreserved Seats and Gallery, Half-a-Guinea.
To be had at BUSSELL'S, 7, Westmorland-street, (corner of Fleet-street).

CARRIAGE REGULATIONS. ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS. MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT'S CONCERTS, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 28th Sept.
Parties having Tickets for the Reserved Seats enter at the Principal Door, Brunswick-street. Carriages must set down with their horses' heads towards *Westland-row*, and take up on the termination of the Concert with their heads towards the College.
To prevent confusion, these regulations will be strictly enforced. For general convenience, therefore, all parties attending are respectfully requested to inform their servants as to the rules.
Antient Concert Rooms, 21st Sept., 1859.

NOTICE.----MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT'S CONCERTS. MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.
All Parties having secured Tickets for the Gallery are respectfully informed that the entrance for that portion of the Room will be by LOMBARD-STREET ONLY.
Sept. 20th, 1859.

THE PROGRAMMES FOR MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT'S TWO CONCERTS are now ready, and may be obtained at BUSSELL'S Music Warehouse, Westmoreland-street.
Early application for the few remaining Reserved and Numbered Seats is respectfully solicited.
20th September, 1859.

ROTUNDO. CANNOT GO FOR ONE WEEK LONGER! MONDAY, September 26th, and every Day during the week, at 2 and 8 o'clock, Doors open half-an-hour previously. IN CROWDS THEY COME!
41,281 Persons have patronised this unparalleled Exhibition during the past 5 weeks, and all pronounced it to be the best that has ever visited Dublin.
THIS WEEK IS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LITTLE AZTECS. Assisted by MISS FLORA, of the EARTHMEN TRIBE. RE-ENGAGEMENT OF ALL THE MUSICAL NOVELTIES. Remember this is THE LAST WEEK! Most positively.

NOW ON VIEW, at the Rotundo, that celebrated Painting by MICHAEL ANGELO, THE LAST JUDGMENT. Open daily from 10 to 5. Admission from 10 to 12, 2s. 6d. From 12 to 5, 1s.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The Rev. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS will (D.V.) deliver A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN (exclusively), IN THE ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, On TUESDAY Evening Next, the 27th inst., at Eight o'clock.
Young men are earnestly requested to visit the meetings of the Association for the study of Holy Scripture, held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and Friday evening, at Eight o'clock, in the Rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street.
21st September, 1859. W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

SCOTS' CHURCH, ADELAIDE-ROAD.—This Church will be RE-OPENED FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP, on SABBATH next, the 2nd OCTOBER, 1859, when the services will be conducted by the Rev. JOHN HALL, of Mary's Abbey, at Twelve o'clock Noon, and Seven o'clock Evening.
On that occasion Special Collections will be made to defray the heavy expenses which have been incurred by the improvements and repairs of the Church.
The liberal contributions of the Members and Friends of the Congregation are earnestly solicited.

GALWAY LINE.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Subscription.

CAPITAL, £500,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £10 each, with power to increase.

DEPOSIT, £2 PER SHARE; £1 FURTHER PAYABLE UPON ALLOTMENT.

By the terms of the ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION, no CALL can EXCEED £2 per Share, and an interval of THREE MONTHS at least must elapse between each Call.

The Directors have the satisfaction to announce that since the prospectus of this Company was first issued, they have completed a contract with her Majesty's Government for a fortnightly mail service between Galway and North America, securing to this Company a subsidy of £78,000 per annum, or £3,000 per voyage. This is in addition to the Newfoundland contract of £13,000 for 13 voyages per annum, previously obtained. They have also much pleasure in informing the Public that a Committee of influential Irish Gentlemen, who have taken a considerable number of shares in the Company, has been formed at Dublin, to co-operate with the London Board of Management.

The advantages of the Port of Galway, as the Western Station for the transmission of Mails and Passengers between Great Britain and the United States and British North America, have long been admitted.

The Contracts that have been entered into with the Home and Colonial Governments afford the best guarantee to the Shareholders of a profitable return on the capital invested.

The Port of Galway being 360 miles nearer to America than the port of Liverpool, it is evident from the consequent rapidity of communication that the Governments of the two countries, as well as their commercial and manufacturing interests, are materially benefited by the adoption of the Galway route.

The dangers of the Channel navigation, which cause an annual sacrifice of a large number of valuable lives and ships, are also avoided.

That public opinion is in favour of the undertaking is sufficiently evidenced by the fact, that the fleet of steamers at present at the command of the Directors of this Company has proved quite inadequate to meet the demand for passenger traffic.

To emigrants, the Galway route presents peculiar advantages; not only enabling them to effect a considerable saving of time as well as of money, but obviating the necessity, so objectionable, of proceeding to an English port, and remaining there for some time previous to embarkation.

Splendid express Steam-Ships of large dimensions are now in course of construction, in accordance with the Admiralty requirements, for the fulfilment of the contract.

When these Steam Vessels are placed on the Line, the tide of emigration, not only from Ireland, but from Europe generally, will pass through the Galway route.

The Company being registered under the "Joint-Stock Acts of 1856-1857," with "Limited Liability," no Shareholder can be liable for more than the amount of Shares held by him.

REPORT

FROM THE IRISH COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, Acting in co-operation with the London Board, and to whom has been entrusted the disposing of the Shares remaining unallotted in the Company, and which the Committee earnestly trust may be fully absorbed before the 30th inst., the day named for closing the lists.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Office, 4, College-green, Dublin, 15th September, 1859.

We, the undersigned, being a Committee of Shareholders, formed in co-operation with the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited), for the purpose of completing the arrangements for disposal in Ireland of the amount of capital unallotted in the Company, desire, on public grounds, to direct your attention to the facts hereinafter stated. We are the more anxious to do so, as we have reason to believe some misapprehension exists in the minds of parties uninformed in reference to this national undertaking, owing to hostile insinuations studiously disseminated by interested parties. We have, however, examined into the affairs of the Company, and can verify the following facts:—

First—The Company is strictly registered under the provisions of the "*Limited Liability Act*," and Shareholders can *in no event* be liable for more than the amount of the Shares they respectively subscribe for.

Second—Three-fifths of the capital, equal to £300,000, in shares of £10 each, have been already taken by influential parties.

Third—The Subsidies to which this Company is entitled amount to the annual sum of £91,000, payable by the Home and Colonial Governments, and secured by contracts duly executed.

Fourth—All doubt as to the validity and binding nature of these subsidies is removed.

Fifth—Four powerful first-class Ocean Steamers are now being built, and are so far in progress towards completion, that two instalments of their price have been already paid to the builders, and the plans and specifications for the building have been laid before the proper Government authorities, and been approved of by them.

Sixth—The affairs of the Company are now entirely in the hands of the Board of Directors, and no single individual has control over them. The Board has been duly constituted by the appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The contracts with Government are the property of the Company, and Mr. Lever, M.P., the originator of the enterprise, retaining simply the position of a Director and of a large Shareholder, has transferred his entire rights to the Company generally, and has embarked his capital in like manner as any other Shareholder or Director.

Seventh—That this Company commenced to work the line on the 1st of January, 1859, and therefore is only entitled to share profits since that date, and is not in any way responsible for any losses or casualties previously thereto. The Steam-Ship "Argo," recently lost on the American coast, being a chartered ship, and covered by insurance, has not entailed pecuniary loss on this Company.

Eighth—That the present is a *bona fide* undertaking to work efficiently and zealously the postal communication, and to develope the passenger and goods traffic between the old world and the new.

We need not conceal the fact, that exertions have been, and are still being made, to defeat this enterprise. We are therefore anxious that, as Ireland will be the principal gainer by the establishment of the undertaking, and as Irish interests will be chiefly served by its success, that the Share List should contain a fair proportion of Irish names, and, by disposing of the remainder of the Stock in this country, we will remove the possibility of a national undertaking being thwarted by jealous interests.

The subject of Transatlantic communication has been so frequently discussed, and the superior advantages of the West Coast of Ireland for a Packet Station are so self-evident, that we conceive it unnecessary to dilate upon its merits in a national point of view; indeed, the jealousy with which this project has been looked upon by competing shipping interests in the sister country affords the strongest proofs of its importance to Ireland, for if it were not sure to succeed, when once established, it would have met with little opposition.

As a commercial enterprise, however, certain to be highly remunerative to the shareholders, we can speak with confidence; the large subsidies granted by the Government, and the public support already given to this route, affording very rational grounds for the belief that, as a commercial speculation, it will be second to none of those projects in steam navigation which have of late years been so remunerative to projectors.

The list of Irish Shareholders who have joined the undertaking since our conection with it can be seen at the Office, and every further information afforded respecting it; and a little further exertion must ensure the success of this great national scheme for Ireland, and prevent its being diverted into other channels.

We have the honour to remain, your faithful servants,

IRISH COMMITTEE OF SHAREHOLDERS, Acting in co-operation with London Board of Management:
DENIS KIRWAN, D.L., J.P., Castle Hacket, County Galway, CHAIRMAN.
JAMES LAMBERT, Lord Mayor, Mansion House Dublin.
M. O'REILLY DEASE, D.L., J.P., Dee Farm, Dunleer, County Louth.
JOHN CONOLLY, Chairman of Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.
REDMOND CARROLL, Lord Mayor-elect, Dublin.
DAVID M'BIRNEY, J.P. (M'Birney, Collis, and Co.), Aston's-quay.
P. M'EVOY GARTLAN, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
JEREMIAH DUNNE, J.P., Director of the National Bank, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
ROBERT O'BRIEN, T.C. (Whelan and O'Brien), Smithfield, Dublin.
WILLIAM F. GREEN, Belvidere-place, Dublin, and Ballymoney.
DUBLIN OFFICES, 4, COLLEGE-GREEN.

☞ FORMS of APPLICATION for REMAINING SHARES may be had at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, either in London or 4, COLLEGE GREEN, Dublin; at Messrs. BOYLE, LOW, PIM, and CO., or Mr. EDWARD FOX, 51, DAME-STREET, or any of the Stock Brokers in Dublin.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.
On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA:—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH:—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.
Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.
Passengers to and from Killarney may break the Journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

PRAYER AND PRAISE MEETING. WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. A Meeting for Prayer and Praise is held every MONDAY EVENING, from Seven till Eight o'clock, to which the Public are affectionately invited.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS' CONTROVERSY IN KINGSTOWN.

ROMAN CATHOLIC FRIENDS, come to the Debate in the Mission Room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, this (Monday) evening, September 26, 1859, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Is Matrimony a Sacrament?
Mr. MATTHEW TRACY will, God willing, preside.
"For every sacrament consists of two things: one having the nature of matter, and called the element: the other having the force of form, and designated by a common appellation, 'the word.' This we have learned from the Fathers of the Church; and on this subject that testimony of St. Augustine is known and familiar to all. 'The word,' says he, 'is joined to the element, and a sacrament is constituted.' By the words, 'sensible thing,' therefore, the Fathers understand, not only the matter or element, such as water in the sacrament of baptism, chrism in that of confirmation, and oil in that of extreme unction, all of which fall under the eye, but also the words which constitute the form, and are addressed to the ear."—Catechism of Trent, translated into English by J. Donovan, D.D. Rome: printed at the Propaganda Press.
"If any one saith that the sacraments of the New Law were not all instituted by Jesus Christ our Lord, let him be anathema."—Council of Trent, sess. vii., can. 1.
Did Jesus Christ institute the matter and form of matrimony?
"The marriage shall be proceeded with in the face of the Church; where the parish priest, after having questioned the man and the woman, and having learned their mutual consent, shall either say, 'I join you together in matrimony, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;' *or shall use other words*, according to the received rite of each province."—Council of Trent, sess. xxiv., chap. 1.
Did our Lord institute all these words, according to the received rite of each province?
Roman Catholics of Kingstown are specially invited.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Public are respectfully informed that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between CHARLES TOOLE and JAMES WM. MACKEY, Seed Merchants, having been DISSOLVED, business will be carried on in the old establishment, Westmorland Buildings, 41, WESTMORLAND-STREET, by C. TOOLE (senior partner of the late firm) in connexion with his Son, under the name of TOOLE and CO.
DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
TOOLE and CO. beg leave to call attention to their extensive importations of Dutch Flower Roots, comprising some splendid varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Ranunculus, Narcissus, Gladiolus, and Anemones. Catalogues to be had on application.
TOOLE and CO. have also received their supply of New English Winter Vetches. Winter Norfolk Rye, Italian Rye, Grass, &c., &c., so necessary for present sowing.
Westmorland Buildings, Sept. 20, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MOATE FAIR.
ON MONDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares) will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock, Morning.
This Train will stop at intermediate stations to take up Passengers for Moate only.
N.B.—Third-Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Moate at 3-20 p.m. for Dublin and intermediate stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 21st September, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND. SMALL PARCELS.
The following Reduced Rates are now charged for the Carriage of Parcels not exceeding 14lbs in weight and 5*l.* in value, subject to the undermentioned conditions:—

	£	s.	d.
For 50 Miles and under	0	0	6
Over 50 Miles and under 80	0	0	9
Over 80 Miles	0	1	0

The above Rates are from Station to Station only, and do not include Collection or Delivery. The Charges must be paid at the Forwarding Station.
The Parcels must be legibly endorsed—"Station to Station, Parcel under 5*l.* in Value." They must be delivered at the Forwarding Station Half-an-hour before the advertised time of departure of the Train, and will be subject to a charge of One Penny per day for Storage, if not taken away by the Owner within 24 Hours after arrival.
In cases of neglect of any of these Conditions the Parcels will be forwarded at the ordinary Rates.
WILLIAM FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone Station, Dublin, 8th September, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ON and after Sunday, the 25th instant, the issue of TICKETS at Reduced Rates from Dublin to Mullingar and Multyfarnham will be discontinued.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, 22nd Sept., 1859.

Appeals.

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.
PATRON—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Napier, Miss Shekleton, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon. St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O'Meara, 57, Gt. Brunswick-street; Rev. David Stewart, 35, Nelson-street.
The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as confirmately is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system. The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatory Asylum at Golden-bridge, for members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5*l.*; Mrs. Crofton, 3*l.* and 1*l.* annually; Cannock and White, 3*l.*; John Lentaigne, Esq, 3*l.*; Hans H. Woods, Esq, 5*l.*; Hon. Judge Hayes, 5*l.* Alexander Norman, Esq, 2*l.* and 1*l.* annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq, 2*l.*; W. Peebles, Esq, 2*l.*; George W. Maunsell, Esq, 2*l.*; C. Gausell, Esq, 1*l.*; John Connor, Esq, 1*l.*; John Galloway, Esq, 1*l.*; W. Henry, Esq, 1*l.*; Miss Maxwell, 1*l.*; Miss Brooke, 1*l.*; Miss Ferguson, 1*l.*; Rev. H. Murphy, 1*l.*; Dr. Barker, 1*l.*; Dr. Bolland, 1*l.*; C. Dobbs, Esq, 1*l.*; J. Flood, Esq, 1*l.*; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1*l.*; Mrs. Whately, 1*l.*; A. G. Moller, Esq, 10s.; Miss Bayly, 10s.; Mrs. Johnston, 5s.; George Brooke, Esq, 5*l.*; H. H. Joy, Esq, Q.C., LL.D., 2*l.*; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2*l.*; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1*l.*; Sir J. K. and Lady James, 1*l.*; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.T.C.D., 10s. 6d.; James Corry Lowry, 1*l.*; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2*l.*; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5*l.*; Miss Woods, 10s.; Mrs. W. French, 1*l.*; Alderman Hudson, 1*l.* 1s.; Henry Mills, Esq., 10s.; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5*l.*; George Tombe, Esq., 10*l.*; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10s.; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1*l.*; John Jameson, Esq., 2*l.* 2s.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2*l.*; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2*l.*; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2*l.*; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2*l.*; J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., 3*l.*; Miss Hutchinson, 1*l.*; J. Blood, Esq., 1*l.*; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1*l.*; J. Stewart, Esq., 1*l.*; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1*l.*; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1*l.*; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1*l.*; Hon. Judge Crampton, 5*l.*; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10s.

Auction.

AUCTION OF CROWN MEMEL TIMBER, ST. JOHN'S DEALS, QUEBEC RED AND YELLOW PINE.
WILLIAM CARVILL WILL OFFER BY AUCTION, ON NEXT THURSDAY, 29th of SEPTEMBER, 1859, IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE DOCKS, At One o'clock p.m., about
50,000 Pieces ST. JOHN'S DEALS, PLANK and BATTENS, from 4 to 25 feet long;
The Cargo now Landing ex Meta, from St. John's, N.B., containing
8,000 Pieces DEALS, PLANK, and BATTENS;
6 fathoms 4 feet PINE LATHWOOD.
Emerald Isle, from St. John's, N.B., containing;
11,000 Pieces DEALS, PLANK, and BATTENS;
2 fathoms 4 feet PINE LATHWOOD,
400 Tons CROWN MEMEL TIMBER, just landed, ex Othello (if then unsold):
50 Tons of Large Size ST. JOHN BIRCH.
Also the Cargoes (if arrived) daily expected, per Tahiti, from St. John's, N.B., containing 11,000 Pieces SPRUCE DEALS, PLANK, and BATTENS, assorted lengths. Per Rockaway, from Quebec, with assorted Cargo of RED and YELLOW PINE, OAK PIPE STAVES, SPRUCE and YELLOW DEALS.
JAFFRAY BARCROFT, Broker & Measurer.
Custom House Docks, and Rathgar Saw Mills, Dublin, 24th September, 1859.

Houses and Lands.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE, standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.
Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

MALAHIDE, COUNTY DUBLIN.—To be Let, Furnished, and immediate possession given, that large and commodious House, adjoining the Hotel, Malahide, within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station. It contains large Dining and Drawingroom, several airy and cheerful Bedchambers, well-arranged Basement Storey, having Kitchen, Servants' Apartments, and other conveniences. It is close to large and commodious baths and the best sea bathing. There are beautiful walks and drives in the immediate vicinity, and ornamentally laid-out pleasure ground in front. The house is perfectly aired, and fit for the reception of a family of the first respectability. For further particulars and terms apply to F. W. Cusack, Esq., 50, Lower Dominick-street, or to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmorland-street.

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In compliance with the wishes of her friends, Miss Drury has opened classes for Adult Pupils in the following branches, and on the plan pursued so effectively in the Ladies' Colleges in London:—
English Literature, Natural Philosophy, and Chemtry; French Language, German Language; Drawing in Crayons, Pencil and Oil Painting, Wax Flowers, and Water Colours; Pianoforte, Singing, Dancing.
Classes for Junior Pupils have also been formed, to which none under ten years of age can be admitted. References exchanged.
For list of Masters, and further particulars, apply to MISS DRURY, ARNOLD-VILLE, MONKSTOWN.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices...... { 345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. }
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates. Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. FOUNDED 1838. HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND, 60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.* TWENTIETH REPORT.
The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart., of COMISTON, in the Chair.
The following are the principal statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—

		£	s.	d.
During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were received to the extent of	1200, for	614,618	4	8
Of which the Directors accepted	1011, for	486,639	4	8
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these were		16,615	9	8
There were also transacted 21 LIFE ANNUITIES at the price of		16,205	8	4

The GROSS ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,078 15s. 2d.
The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	489	„	261,569	8,321
1847	895	„	489,017	14,630
1850	2,423	„	1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094	„	2,320,938	67,536
1856	9,045	„	3,737,773	109,601
1859	12,220	„	5,356,643	151,078

Dublin, 60, Upper Sackville-street. JAMES FORBES, Sec.
AGENT. Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE, DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street).
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

HYDROPATHY.—MALVERN HOUSE, HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, DELGANY, COUNTY WICKLOW. DOCTOR W. ALFRED JOHNSON, son of Dr. Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, author of "Life, Health, and Disease," "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," &c., having settled in Ireland, has built a *Hydropathic Establishment* at Delgany, which is conducted on the principles adopted in Great Malvern. The purity of the water and bracing properties of the mountain air equal those of Malvern, whilst the scenery in the vicinity of the Establishment far exceeds in beauty and variety that to be found in the neighbourhood of any similar Establishment in Great Britain. "Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by W. Alfred Johnson, M.D., L.S.A. (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional Cases.) Curry and Co., Sackville-street, Dublin, and post free from the Author for twenty Stamps. "Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific Physician."—*Warder.* Doctor Johnson may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

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The Goods are daily arriving.
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We are Selling Off this Stock without Reserve, offering a great and special advantage to purchasers of first-class Goods. Linens of every description.

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Pianofortes and Harmoniums tuned and repaired.
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The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
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Miscellaneous.

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PATRICK BULFIN, Wholesale Grocer, 50 and 51, Thomas-street.
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FLASK OIL, Sugar Candy, Maccaroni, Vermicelli just arrived from Leghorn, Rotterdam, &c.
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Offers above to the Trade on moderate terms, together with a large stock of Coffees, Spices, &c.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, And all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. *MAURICE BROOKS*, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

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Having completed extensive Alterations in their Premises, respectfully invite public inspection. Amongst other important additions, J. E. & Co. have appropriated another large Show-Room to their
GRATE AND FENDER DEPARTMENT,
and have now to offer an unequalled assortment of the newest and most beautiful designs in these articles. Fire Irons in corresponding variety.
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J. E. and Co.'s Iron Bedstead Department has been greatly extended, and now contains Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c., in every size and description required. They also supply Bedding of the best quality and at very moderate prices.
Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges and Economical Cooking Apparatus.
To this important branch of their trade, J. E. and Co. continue to pay very great attention, and have also considerably increased the space devoted to the department. They would especially recommend "Goddard's Patent Economical Cooking Apparatus" (for which they are sole agents), as the best and cheapest that has yet been introduced.
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London Bronzed Tea Urns;
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Loysell's Patent Tea and Coffee Urns;
Best Table Cutlery, warranted;
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Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, Saddlery and Horse Clothing,
A large assortment of Stoves for Halls, Churches, Public Offices, &c.
Gas Fittings in the newest designs and every variety;
Prices very moderate.
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This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable TRINITY CORPORATION and the BOARD of ADMIRALTY, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Duggists throughout Ireland.
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For household purposes, the Company's fine, strong best brown, and superior white soaps, cannot be too highly commended, for their eminently active properties in washing and as a matter of real domestic economy.
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This Powder, although so peculiarly destructive to all kinds of Insects which infest either Human Beings, Animals Plants, Woollens, or Furs, is not in the least injurious to the health of the former, or deleterious to the latter, and may even be eaten in any quantity with impunity.
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BY AUTHORITY.
HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC SERVICE IN IRELAND.

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2nd Sept, 1859.

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FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description,
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FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA, possessing great strength and fine flavour,
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These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
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We beg to tender our grateful thanks to the officers of the several regiments in garrison, and at the Curragh, for the liberal patronage bestowed on us during the past year, for their Civil Clothing and Servants' Liveries, and to assure them that our best exertions shall be used to merit a continuance of their support.
The Derby or Lounge Suit, £3 3 0
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BROWNE AND PAYNE,
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Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-st., and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
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The above varied selection Selling Off, at very Reduced Prices, in order to make room for AUTUMN GOODS, of which due notice will be given.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study, hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
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CONSULTATION FREE.

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CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
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Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
or Painless Tooth and Stump extraction by Congelation (without Chloriform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

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A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

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SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN*, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of Her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals, and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET.—SEPT. 24.

The English Funds have been again very firm in London to-day; money is very plenty and cheap, and large sums are daily finding their way into the Bank of England. The demand for the Continent has almost ceased, and gold vessels are on their way with large sums from Australia, which must ere long have some effect on the market here and in London. Consols are very firm here for cash and account, leaving off firm buyers at the quoted prices; New Threes advanced an eighth for cash, and a sixteenth for account, leaving off also very firm at the prices; both Stocks are scarce, and the demand greater than the supply; Bank Stock advanced 10s., and firm at it; no transactions took place in either Local or Railway Debentures; Hibernian Banks firm; National sellers at last price; Royals also offered at former price; British and Irish Steam for sale; City of Dublin Shares buyers; Building Shares asked for; the Redeemable Shares, all paid, brought 30s. premium; Canal Stock, steady; National Insurance, firm; Patriotics, sellers; Gas, asked for; Carysfort Mines, firm at last price; General Mines, sellers; Mining Company of Ireland, sellers; Wicklow Coppers, buyers at an advance on last price; Ballymenas and Co. Downs, sellers; Cork and Bandon, sellers; Belfast Junction, buyers; Droghedas and Kingstowns, buyers; Wicklows, firm; Dundalks inquired for; Cashel Stock, firm for cash and account; South Eastern, declined a quarter; Killarneys, firm; Midlands, firm; Limericks, sellers; Bandon Preference, asked for; Drogheda Preference, firm; Wicklow, Dundalk, and Cashel Preference, all very firm; Limerick Preference, asked for; the Bank of England, return for past week, compared with the previous one, exhibits the following changes:—The Bullion has increased £71,347; the Reserve of Notes has increased £75,610; the Rest has increased £3,685; and the Other Securities have increased £360,659; Consols close in London to-day very firm, at the same prices as yesterday.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
Spain and Portugal. India (Bombay)	One p.m., September 26.
America (New York), ...	One p.m., September 27.
Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., September 27.
America (New York & Bahamas)	Six p.m., September 30.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPTEMBER 26TH.
Morning Tide, 10.32. Evening, 10.55.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

A BRIBE of six millions of roubles has caged the "lion of the Caucasus." Schamyl, the victor over Grabbe, Rosen, and Woronzoff has been vanquished by treachery, for gold works its way within the Caucasus as elsewhere. The capture of such a man, no matter how obtained, will be considered as a triumph at St. Petersburg. History will hereafter relate how the Western nations, when in arms against Russia, neglected the hardy mountaineers who so long and so successfully resisted the ever-advancing surge of Russian barbarism.

But Schamyl is an old man now, and perhaps the Russian purchase may not prove a profitable speculation. There are younger "Murids" among the mountains who will take his place. They must have profited by the example of his command, for he first united the seven provinces which constitute Circassia, and arranged the form of military and priestly government such as it is to-day. A government so long established, the spirit of liberty so long successful, cannot be destroyed by a Circassian Judas' treason, or the pieces of silver given by the Pope of the Greek Church.

In 1832, the Russian artillery, under Van Rosen, battered down the towers of Himri, where the High Priest Khasi-Mollah made his last defence. When, at last, the Russians stormed the citadel, they found nothing but the corpse of the Mollah, surrounded by those of sixty of his followers. At the feet of the Mollah lay his chief Murid, or disciple, with two bullets and a bayonet wound in his body, apparently dead. When the Russians carried off the body of the Mollah, they left that of the Murid where he fell. That was Schamyl, who, within a few months, became the ruler of Circassia. From that year Schamyl, "the second prophet of Allah," has baffled the whole forces of Russia. For the last fifteen years the Russian army in the Caucasus has numbered 150,000 men. These have had every appliance of modern warfare. They were flanked and supplied, on right and left, by their own cruisers, and they were under the command of officers to whom human life was nothing. Every year the Russians lost 20,000 men. The ordnance accounts of a single year shew that the Russians expended 22,000 rounds of artillery cartridges and 1,600,000 musket cartridges in that time. Schamyl never had more than 10,000 men, and yet baffled the most skilful Russian Generals. The country itself is admirably adapted for defence. The entire 500 miles which separate the Sea of Azov and the Euxine from the Caspian is a succession of lofty mountains and broken valleys. Magnificent forests of beech trees run up the sides of the hills; twining creepers stretch in mat-work from tree to tree; while great boulders, torn from the granite and porphyry of the upper ranges, afford an advantage to the lightly-equipped mountaineer which no advancing force can overcome. The villages of the people are built like nests upon the rocks. The head-quarters of Schamyl himself were raised upon a pinnacle which a German traveller has styled "a fantastical "conception of the devil, which God had allowed him "to hew out in stone, to terrify mankind." Schamyl combined the [illegible] with the military feeling. His troops were taught that Paradise awaited him who slew a Russian; Eblis opened for the traitor who shrunk from the contest. His system of late years was, never to meet the Russians upon ground beset by terrible razzias and sudden sweeps to cut off their outposts and plunder their convoys. Whenever the Russians organised an expedition against him, they were never opposed on their entrance into the passes. The first sign of life among the gorges was when the main body of the Russians had passed through: then from every ravine, and from behind every boulder, a deadly fire came from invisible enemies. The Russians, heavily laden, were unable to scale the sides of the hills. If they attempted a movement in flank, Schamyl had always ready a body of devotees, led by a Murid, who dashed against the solid wall of Russian infantry, and, though they generally perished, always threw the attacking force into disorder. Whatever be the advantages of the country for defence, the Russians attributed their defeats to the genius of Schamyl. No doubt they believe that the conquest of the Caucasus will henceforth be easy, now that Schamyl is in their power.

Russia has been for years steadily advancing to the South and East. We have heard lately of their energetic proceedings upon the Amoor, and their mysterious connexion with China. From the Crimea and Sea of Azov they have now either military roads or water carriage almost to the foot of the Himalayas. They have gained from Persia the Southern coast of the Caspian Lake, and are complete masters of Georgia. She has a twofold object in lavishing blood and treasure to secure possession of the Caucasus and the route through Armenia. She hopes that these Trans-Caucasian possessions will supply her abundantly with raw material for her manufacture, and a market for her fabrics. There are two roads from Russia to India—one by way of Astrakan, across the Caspian, and through Khiva; the other by way of the Caucasus, Georgia, Persia, and Herat. The mention of Khiva and Herat at once brings to mind the intrigues of Russia in these places during the last twenty years. Some writers consider that a Russian march upon India is an impossibility. Any sudden expedition may be so; but the policy of Russia is ever to conquer first, and then absorb. Every conquered district becomes a frontier, and a basis for a fresh step forward. Russia is steadily advancing towards India, and when her legions are seen from the Himalayas, England at least may lament the short-sighted and selfish policy which did not stipulate for the independence of the Caucasus as one of the terms of the Treaty of Paris.

THE GALWAY PACKET LINE.

The progress made by the Irish Committee of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company is in the highest degree satisfactory.

It is a subject for no party feeling, but a great national undertaking, on the success of which the commercial prosperity of Ireland is to a great extent dependent. A letter bearing the signature of Sir Cusack Roney, but which we can hardly believe to be a genuine production of that gentleman, has been published. The writer announces that "it is the in-"tention of the present Government to endeavour to "set aside the contract with the Lever Company for "the conveyance of the American mails through "Ireland, and the effort is to be made next session of "parliament, by means of the reappointment of the "committee on packet contracts, of which Mr. Cobden "was chairman."

It is certain that no Government, however anti-Irish their policy, would venture to set aside a contract on the strength of which large sums of money have been expended, and in the continuance of which the people of Ireland, as well as those of our North American Colonies, are so deeply interested. The Government contract is and has been acted upon already; the new steam vessels are being built under the superintendence of the Admiralty; neither the chairman nor directors of the company have heard a whisper of any intention on the part of the Government to propose a motion which must inevitably result in their own destruction.

The more we think of it, the more convinced we are, either that Sir Cusack Roney has been hoaxed, or that the letter is nothing more nor less than a ruse on the part of some one assuming his name in order to influence the stock markets.

The following is an able letter on the subject, from the Rev. Peter Daly, one of the originators of the Galway Packet Station, and an energetic supporter of the project.

"TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—A great mercantile project, which has raised the hopes and stimulated the industry of your country, has been attacked, under the pretence of patriotism, by the publication of an insidious, ill-judged, and ill-timed letter, under the signature of 'Sir Cusack Roney.' I claim to be the father of that project; and, having seen it grow up, under my care and anxious efforts, into its present splendid position—surrounded by the guardianship of all Ireland—cherished and encouraged by the enlightened policy of the Government of the country—supported by the union with it of some of the first mercantile men of England and Ireland—enthusiastically welcomed by the great continent of America as one of the greatest means of enlarging the sphere of commerce, and producing the union of minds and interests between two worlds—having already, by its gigantic dimensions, even in its infancy, flung aside out of its path the impediments of envy, falsehood, and rivalship, I am not disposed to permit a false friend, even in the garb of an Irishman, to stop it in its career in opening up the resources of my country, and spreading among its people both material and moral blessings.

Sir Cusack Roney asserts that the present Government will on the next meeting of Parliament attempt to nullify the contract made between the late Government and the company, and he says he is prepared to prove that the Government has that intention. When was Sir Cusack introduced into the Privy Council? Now, I assert that Sir Cusack is not in a position to prove such intention on the part of the present Government. But, suppose the Government had such intention, and had the folly and wickedness to make the attempt of setting aside a solemn bargain and contract under which the Royal Atlantic Steam Navigation Company are at this moment expending £400,000 on four great steamers, whose plans and details have all been subjected to the approval of the Admiralty, would Sir Cusack Roney be prepared to ensure that the Parliament would sanction such an outrage on justice, on morality, and on public faith? I tell Sir Cusack Roney that if the Government attempted such a monstrous breach of the pledged faith of the nation in relation to the Galway contract, that, as they acquired power by only the votes of seven Irish M.P.'s, one hundred and five would stand as a wall of brass before them, and hurl them from the high places which such conduct would render them unfit to hold. But I would do injustice to my own convictions, and to the honour of the gentlemen who hold the place of those enlightened statesmen who made the contract, were I even to admit for a moment Sir Cusack's accusation. But why does Sir Cusack come out with his little bit of news at this particular crisis? The company is now established; it has been working for months; its magnificent ships are already fast progressing to completion; they must be on the waters of Galway Bay on the first of June next. The country has been appealed to for its co-operation in the great scheme; it has nobly responded—its clergy, its nobles, its merchants, its traders, even its peasantry, have identified their interests with it, and have with *real* patriotism invested their money in its shares. Not a breath of warning before all this occurred from Sir Cusack Roney, but he waits until he thinks his insidious letter would cool the ardour of the people and stop the onward progress of the company. Sir Cusack, I now warn you that your letter comes too late to accomplish the mischief which it intended. A gratuitous opinion from a lawyer or a doctor is never regarded as a safe guide either to justice or health; and Sir Cusack's opinion, who has not a shilling of interest in the Royal Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, but who has all and his hopes engaged in other and rival companies, is to be classed in the same category. Could you, Sir Cusack, being in the secrets of the present Government, inform the Irish people what their intentions are regarding the several other contracts made for the postal service with other companies, such as Cunard's, the Dover, &c., &c.? Is the Galway contract *alone* the object of onslaught by the present Government?

Some months will elapse before the meeting of Parliament, and I believe you are not in a position to assure this country that the Government, whose secrets you pretend to know, will be in a position even to attempt such vile acts, if even willing to do so, which I could not attribute to the commonest man in the country, much less to the first gentleman in the empire. Fellow-countrymen, Sir Cusack Roney is the paid agent of companies not friendly to yours—heed not his pretended friendship, and [illegible] whom you all kindly acknowledge your friend.
PETER DALY.

The *Times* on the Closing of the Church of St. George's in the East by the Bishop of London:—

The Bishop of London has now done something more to the purpose than suspending Mr. Lee. He has shut up the Church of St. George's East, and so put an effective present stopper upon disturbances—an interval of forced repose which is to be turned to account in a settlement of the whole question by episcopal arbitration. Many choice spirits will, we have no doubt, feel the baulk considerably, and miss their Sunday row very much. It had gone on so long that it had become a regular weekly amusement. The station-master at Shadwell had to direct large numbers every Sunday afternoon who "asked him the way to the Puseyite Church." Brompton, Hackney, Clapham, and twenty other places supplied the combatant congregation of St. George's, and for miles round London every other row of houses sent its champion to fight St. George. The saint changed places with the dragon, and the tables were fairly turned upon him. A good weekly row is a godsend to a great many spirited fellows who feel the *ennui* of ordinary life and the oppression of forms of society, and sigh internally for variety and collision, great crashes and convulsions. There are many persons endowed with fine animal spirits who would be considerably happier if they could see an earthquake every week, some large city demolished, an irruption of the sea, a destructive outbreak of a volcano, or some other piece of nature's fun. They dislike routine, the order of the universe can hardly be said to have their complete approval; they would prefer less design, and a more generous dependence on the fortuitous principle—as, for example, if the law of gravitation could be occasionally suspended. The romance of disorder has so fascinated those noble souls that we must be allowed to condole with them on the comparatively small opportunities which our own state of society, and, we may add, our own soil and climate, afford for the due gratification of this generous taste. We have no Etna or Vesuvius here, no hurricanes, waterspouts, or simooms; nature assumes her steadiest mood in our English climate, and goes on in dull working-day fashion; our law is inexorably opposed to romantic freedoms, and puts them down by the most vulgar methods—by incarceration, penal servitude, and the like. Bull-beating is unlawful, pugilistic fights are forbidden. Only a few scenes remain where the taste may be indulged with impunity. A church may be converted into a bear-garden week after week, and the disturbers sleep all the better for their fun. A *congregation* of rioters is certainly a happy hit; it is difficult to touch them in that form; the law is puzzled by the ingenuity of the combination, and while it is thinking what to do with the new set of worshippers they are off and out of reach till next Sunday.

The closed doors of St. George's will, we say, be a sad disappointment to these gentlemen. A pleasant vista of excitement is stopped up, and they will miss the cheerful opening; the week will be dull, very dull to them, we doubt not, without the prospect of the glorious Sunday which has so long animated it. Those closed doors will be always before them, will haunt their imagination, and oppress their spirits like a gloomy companion who never speaks. There is nothing like a closed door for defeating hope, it is so obviously *not* transparent, the daylight is so obviously *not* visible through it. Meantime the rector of the parish has a quiet interval, as well as the congregation and the church. The image of the closed doors may also present itself to him with some advantage. It may accompany him throughout the week, and teach him a useful lesson. It is evident, however disgusting a spectacle a vulgar disorderly rabble in a church may be, and whatever just indignation it may excite, that it is he who has given it the opportunity and made the opening through which the flood of waters has rushed in. Your mob is clever enough to know when it can riot with impunity and when it cannot. Such a mob as this would not have dared to invade St. George's East and played its weekly pranks there if the rector's mode of conducting service had not first estranged his regular parishioners. The rector was left without his natural parochial guard, and the enemy attacked him in that defenceless state. The discontent of the respectable gives scope to the passions of the vulgar. His has been a case of aiming at a ceremonial perfection in the church service. Mr Bennett's case, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, was a similar one. The fabric of ritualism goes on rising and rising, adding stone to stone, filling up this space, pointing this corner, balancing here, and finishing off there, till just as the coping stone is put to it, down it falls with a crash. The keen ritualist imagination cannot check itself, simple defect is destruction to it, and just to stop short of the vertex is the same as to have done nothing. Your structure must be finished up to the very topmost pinnacle, or else ceremonialism weeps amid fragments and broken remains, like Marius amid the ruins of Carthage. So Mr. Bryan King has advanced from the old original parson and clerk to choristers in surplices, from choristers in surplices to an ornamented chancel, from ornamented chancel to tapestry, from tapestry to something else, till intonation, service in chancel, candles on altar, back to congregation, being all in succession gained, it only remained to add the final consummating ornament of the priest—the cope. But now the congregation, that had been passive hitherto, thinking things were going a little too far, but not prepared to make open resistance, loudly complained; their open disaffection has let in the mob, and the result is, that Mr. Bryan King's church is shut up.

The closed doors of St. George's next Sunday will announce to the world the finish of the fabric of ceremonialism, and simultaneously with its finish its fall. They will give a useful lesson to many an aspiring and restless mind of the ritualist stamp not to aim at too much finish, exactness, and what it may choose to consider consistency in the structure. There are numbers of excellent Christians, and not Puritans either, who see no particular inconsistency in a judicious medium between total ecclesiastical nakedness and a cope. The English Church in practice stops short at the surplice; this may be a discord to the finely-turned ear of the extreme ritualist, an incongruity, but unfortunately there are only about half a dozen ears in the whole English communion that detect it. The rest do not see any particular fitness in the cope for the crowning act of Christian worship, or why the surplice should not be equally sacred. They do not associate reverence and propriety with any particular dress, and they take the customary clerical robe as the Church's designed one. The rector of St. George's East will not do amiss to use the interval of silence and repose which the closed doors of his church give him for reflection; and if he comes to the conclusion that a less perfect ritualism is sufficient for the practical purpose of order and reverence, and that a clergyman can do his duty without being in perpetual warfare with his respectable parishioners, he will have made a wholesome discovery, and will become a more useful, without being a less zealous man.

The *Morning Star* on the fate of Sir John Franklin's Expedition:—

The creations of the most vivid imagination are cast into the shade by the terrible sublimity of the simple narrative in which Capt. M'Clintock has recorded the history of his search after some tangible trace of the fate of Sir John Franklin's Arctic Expedition. Wandering on, day after day, through the trackless wastes of that vast icy wilderness, where Nature lays aside the verdant garb which she wears in the temperate zone, and dons a raiment of bleak and desolute sterility, and battling bravely against the obstacles which opposed themselves to the accomplishment of a mission, prompted by a noble conjugal devotion which has won for the heroic lady who now mourns in assured widowhood a place in the warm affections of every heart, the explorers came at last upon a sorrowful evidence that the path which they had chosen was likely to lead to the elucidation of the mystery which has been so long, for all Englishmen, an object of mournful speculation. Stretched on the barren soil, within a few miles of Cape Herschel, they found the bleached skeleton of a man whose position evidently indicated that he had dropped from exhaustion as he walked along, and perished through the complete stagnation of vital energy under the chilling influence of that inhospitable clime. The fragments of his clothing, obviously of European make, showed him to have been either a steward or an officer's servant. In his pocket-book were a few letters, cherished memorials of the dear ones he had left at home, and whose hearts have long ached in agonised suspense from ignorance of his fate, while beside him lay money, gold and silver, the master key to unlock the gate of every avenue in civilised lands, but powerless there to prolong his existence for a single hour. Farther to the north they discovered, in a cairn of stones, a document signed by Captain Crozier and Captain Fitzjames, which at once lifted the veil that has so long shrouded the doom of the Erebus and the Terror, and at the same time showed that the gallant leader of the little band of discoverers had passed beyond the need of human sympathy even before a feeling of anxiety regarding him had begun to be awakened in the minds of his countrymen. In September, 1846, the ships were beset by the ice off the western coast of Bothnia; in July, 1847, Sir J. Franklin died; and in April, 1848, the vessels were abandoned by the survivors, who resolved to attempt the ascent of the Great Fish River, from the head of which they could make their way overland to Fort Enterprise, where they might reasonably expect to meet with such succour as would enable them to return to their native land. The result of this attempt is not left in obscurity. At no great distance from the starting point of the wanderers the exploring party found a boat which had in all probability been intended for the river voyage, but which had apparently been found unfitted for the purpose, since the sledge upon which it was mounted was pointed towards the ice-bound ships, as if the fugitives from the domains of the grim Genius of the North had abandoned their project in despair, and resolved, returning to their vessels, to trust for their deliverance from their frozen prison to some unforeseen event which might effect that which it was obviously impossible for them, by their own efforts, to achieve. The boat was not tenantless; in the stern lay a human skeleton under a pile of clothing, beneath which the victim had sought in vain to shelter himself from the fatal influence of the nipping air, another reposed in the bow, and against the side of the boat stood two double-barrelled guns, one barrel of each cocked and loaded, precisely as they had been placed there by the sufferers, probably some eleven years ago, in readiness for the first opportunity of adding to their stock of food. No marks upon their clothing afforded the slightest clue to the names of these frozen seamen, who had obviously perished from cold, and not from starvation, since they had with them nearly 40lbs. of chocolate, in addition to a small store of tea and tobacco; but that they were simple Christian souls, and men of some degree of intellectual culture, may be presumed from the fact that a Bible, copiously interlined, and with many manuscript marginal references, a New Testament in French, and a copy of the "Vicar of Wakefield," were found among their scanty baggage. What was the fate of their comrades—whether they sought to pursue on foot their journey to the south-west, and, like the lonely pilgrim at Cape Herschel, dropped exhausted on their way, or whether they perished in the attempt to regain their vessels, or whether some of them are still living among the kind-hearted Esquimaux—all these are mysteries which the Great Day alone can solve. It is now more than fourteen years since Sir John Franklin and his companions started on that ill-starred expedition, the hitherto undiscovered doom of which has filled the public mind with such keen anxiety, and racked so many hearts with a despairing sorrow through which some gleams of hope still struggled to the last. The discovery by Captain Ommaney, in 1850, of traces of an encampment at Cape Riley, with graves bearing the names of some of the party, and dated 1846, gave rise to the conviction that the ships had passed up Wellington Channel, and the record found by Captain M'Clintock's party on Point Victory shows that they did pursue this course, and then, passing down the western side of Cornwallis Island, sailed through Ommaney Inlet to the spot where they were ultimately hemmed in by the ice. Thus far the zealous perseverance of our navigators has triumphed over apparently insurmountable obstacles, and enabled us to follow the track of the Erebus and Terror up to the moment of their destruction; and, mournful as is the intelligence which they have now brought to us, affording certain confirmation of our fears, it has yet one consoling element which goes far to alleviate our regrets. Few can have cherished the hope that the gallant Franklin would ever be seen among us again; and all will be gratified to learn that his last moments were clouded by no extraordinary perils or privations, but that the kindly hand of death released him from suffering before the commencement of the terrible trials which awaited his companions, but which their veteran commander was less fitted than they were to endure. The brave old man has found a not inappropriate grave in the region which is indissolubly connected with his early fame; for no Arctic navigator has added more important contributions to our store of knowledge with regard to the sterile shores and frozen inlets of the North, or prosecuted his researches under difficulties more calculated to appal any but the most valiant heart, than he who now sleeps among the icebergs in an unknown, but not unhonoured grave. There are some who are wont to deplore what they are pleased to term the useless sacrifice of human life in the prosecution of such voyages of discovery; it would be well if they lavished equal censure upon other enterprizes, involving far more frightful holocausts at a less holy shrine. Better a hundred Franklin expeditions than a single Magenta or Solferino; better that thousands should die in the endeavour to extend the scope of human knowledge than that they should offer up their lives on the altar of national avarice or imperial ambition. When the world grows wiser it will learn to recognise the great truth, that such men as Franklin and his brave companions are the true heroes who make a nation's glory; but even now we feel assured that the intelligence which has reached us will awaken but one sentiment among the English people—honour for the gallant veteran who, in the fulfilment of his mission as a pioneer of discovery, died valiantly at his post, and tender sympathising reverence for his noble hearted widow, who, in the depth of her true woman's love, was daunted by no obstacles until she had placed his fate beyond the reach of doubt, and paid the last tribute of sorrowing affection to his nameless grave.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT.

This evening, at the Antient Concert Rooms, the great event of the musical year takes place—Madame Goldschmidt, the most renowned vocalist of modern times, re appearing for the first time these eleven years. She will be assisted by Mr. Goldschmidt, who holds a place in the very first rank of pianists, besides being an excellent composer; Herr Joachim, the great violinist, and Signor Belletti. Many persons have expressed to us regret that it was not in opera they had the opportunity of hearing Madame Goldschmidt, evidently thinking it a better test of the singer's powers than a concert. Now, in this opinion we cannot coincide, for it should be remembered that in the concert-room the vocalist must depend wholly upon his or her own resources, being deprived of all that adventitious interest with which action, scenery, and costume unquestionably invest the lyric drama; besides which, it must surely be better for those who but rarely have an opportunity of listening to first-class artistes, to hear them in those flowers of melody, culled with care and judgment from a variety of sources, rather than in one opera, which might, only, perhaps, contain two or three gems at the utmost. This is especially the case with regard to Madame Goldschmidt, and to show that this is not merely the expression of individual opinion, we quote the authority of the greatest modern composer, Felix Mendelssohn, who writes thus in one of his letters:—"It is in concert singing that the most exquisite manifestation of Jenny Lind's genius is shown." The selection is one that will delight all true lovers of music, being chosen chiefly from Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn, but the attraction of the evening to many will, no doubt, be the song—"Nets and cages"—the words by our own inimitable poet, set to music by Mr. Goldschmidt, and sung, we believe, for the first time in public, by the fair *beneficiare* herself.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

The *melange* of entertainment produced at the above theatre during the last week drew to it crowded audiences. The programme each night was replete with attractions and those present were amused and gratified. All that judicious and enterprising management can achieve to minister to the amusement and intellectual enjoyment of the public, and at the same time to preserve the character and dignity of the dramatic stage in Dublin, is being accomplished by the present lessee of the Queen's Theatre. Miss E. Heywood appeared on Saturday evening, for the twelfth time. Since her engagement she has afforded the *habitues* of the Queen's Theatre a rich treat by her charming vocalisation. She has been singing a variety of our native melodies with wonderful sweetness and effect, as well as some choice selections from Italian operas. At the close of many of her songs she was unanimously and warmly encored and applauded. She is a lady possessing a good *mezzo soprano* voice, which tells with wonderful effect upon her auditory. No sooner is her task complete than renewed interest is awakened by the appearance of Mr. W. Ellerton, which is at once the signal for laughter. Few can preserve their gravity when they witness his odd gestures, his general comical build, and peculiar facial expression. His "make up" is always judicious and well adapted. His countenance is the very index of fun. He is, undoubtedly, a comedian of considerable promise in his profession, and is fast following in the steps of his great prototype, Bedford. The company at present engaged at the Queen's do justice to the several characters which they assume, and bring to bear upon their profession an average share of ability. The programme on Saturday evening comprised the drama entitled the *Maniac Lover; Old Joe and Young Joe, or the Martin Family*, in which Mr. H. Webb appeared; also, farces called *A Game of Romps*, and *The Water Witches.* The performance each evening is successful, and never fails to afford amusement.

DUBLIN REVISION COURT.

In Mr. O'Hara's court the entire of Saturday was occupied in considering the cases of the rated occupiers of Inns-quay Ward, also freemen's claims. Mr. Martin, the Conservative agent, called the presiding magistrate's attention to the fact that the rate-books for 1860 were already made out by the Collector-General, in anticipation of the year. He (Mr. Martin) disapproved of that procedure, as it would lead to much mutilation of the books, from the numerous changes likely to take place before the end of the year. Mr. O'Hara admitted that much inconvenience and trouble might arise from making out the rate-books in this way, but said that he had no control over the matter. In Mr. Shaw's court the day was occupied in considering the claims of the rated occupiers in the Donnybrook electoral division. At the rising of the court this part of the business was finished.

OPENING OF NEW MONEY ORDER OFFICES IN IRELAND.

Money order offices will be opened at—Dundrum, near Dublin; Falls Road, near Belfast; Fethard, near New Ross; Inchicore, near Dublin; Lisbellaw, near Enniskillen; Roundstone, near Galway; Timoleague, near Bandon.

(By command of the Postmaster General,)
ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.
General Post Office. Sept. 24, 1859.

BANDS TO PERFORM AT BRAY AND KINGSTOWN THIS WEEK.

The band of the 76th Regiment will perform at Bray this day, from three until six p.m., weather permitting.

The band of the 22nd Regiment will perform at Kingstown on Wednesday next, from three until six o'clock p.m.

The band of the 13th Light Dragoons will perform at Kingstown on Saturday, the 1st October, from three until six p.m.

The Militia.

Dublin (Artillery)—About 100 men left Colchester Camp to relieve the body left at Tilbury Fort upon their arrival from Ireland.

A REMEDY FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—The *Abeille Médicale* asserts that insomnia, or want of rest at night, may be cured by sugarcandy! It appears that sugar, under its crystallised form, is a decided hypnotic, and much superior to most other remedies of the kind, if we consider its perfect innocence. To use it, put five or six pieces of sugarcandy, of the size of a hazelnut, into your mouth on going to bed, and by the time they are half melted away, the desired effect will have been produced. The sleep which it causes is not like the artificial one produced by other drugs, but is as beneficial and invigorating in its effects upon the system as natural repose. It states, however, that sugarcandy is only effectual against common insomnia, and would be powerless if that affec-

Fashionable Intelligence.

Balmoral, Sept. 21.

Her Majesty drove out yesterday, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Emily Cathcart.

The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking.

The Prince of Wales and the Count de Flandres went out shooting.

Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and the Count de Flandres.

September 22.

Her Majesty yesterday drove to the Girnoe, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Arthur, and attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart.

The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking.

The Count de Flandres went out deer-stalking.

Her Majesty's dinner party included the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Earl of Elgin, Lord John Russell, Mr. and Mrs. William Russell, the Hon. — Elliott, Dr. Robertson and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting.

Despatches for the Governors of the North American Provinces, and also of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, were sent yesterday from the Colonial Office.

Mr. George Krehmer, Russian Consul-General, died suddenly on Saturday morning, at his residence, No. 2, Chester-terrace, Chester-square.

Robert French, Esq., D.L., of Monivea Castle, has left Killarney for Kildare-street Club, Dublin.

The Queen Marie Amilie, the Prince de Joinville, the Count d'Eu, the Duke d'Alençon, and a numerous suite, left Grillion's Clarendon Hotel, on Thursday, for Bournemouth.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond have a select circle of friends assembled at Gordon Castle, N.B.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury are entertaining visiters at Hatfield.

John La Touche, Esq., of Harristown, county Kildare, has arrived at Scatwell, Beauly, Ross-shire, where he intends remaining during the shooting season.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose and family have left London to winter in Scotland.

Viscount Glentworth has joined his regiment, the Rifle Brigade, preparatory to embarking for Malta.

The Duke and Duchess de Malakoff have arrived at Marseilles by the Hermus steamer, from Alicante.

The Earl of Roden has been the guest of A. J. Macrory, Esq., Duncairn, during the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance in Belfast.

Mrs. Lane Fox left Buckhurst Park last week. A select circle is still remaining on a visit to the Earl and Countess Delawarr.

The Earl and Countess of Bective have left the Lodge, Virginia, county Cavan, to join Mrs. Thompson at Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.

Dr. and Mrs. Read have arrived at their residence, Leeson-street, from a sojourn in Wales.

The Church.

CURATES' FUND SOCIETY.

A sermon was yesterday preached by the Archbishop of Dublin, at Taney Church, Dundrum, in aid of the funds of the above society. The text selected was the 4th chap. Hebrews, 10th verse. In the course of the archbishop's remarks, he said, that, although he never would wish to be understood as disparaging the bishopric exertions in the conversion of the heathens, still it was impossible to avoid remarking that, while large collections were being made in behalf of that object, hundreds and hundreds of our own countrymen were at that moment, in a comparative state of ignorance as regarded the Scriptures. The proverbial truth, that "charity begins at home" should be borne in mind in contemplating this state of things. He believed that many persons in Ireland were unaware of the great want that existed, and which the funds of the society were intended to obviate. There were places throughout many parts of the country where a clergyman was seldom or never seen, and consequently where the Gospel was but partially read or comprehended. It was, however, gratifying that, in supplying this great want, the funds had, so far as they would allow, been most successful, but still this was but the accomplishment of a small portion of the work yet to be completed by the grace of God. He himself knew of a parish which, feeling the pressing necessity for a place of worship, had exerted itself so far as to build a church in a locality where there never had been one from the time of Queen Elizabeth. He trusted it would not be shown that the regard of Christian people for their churches was so totally lost as that they would permit this want to remain longer, or that they would give occasion to have it said they were attached to their churches because they were endowed and cost them nothing.

Divine service terminated at a little before two o'clock, and we understand a tolerably large collection was made.

The Rev. Henry W. Bagnell, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and late curate of Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire, has been appointed one of the assistant chaplains in the Bombay Presidency. The Rev. H. W. Bagnell was for some time curate of Callan, in the diocese of Ossory, and at the breaking out of the late war with Russia, went to Scutari as one of the officiating chaplains. He was highly recommended for his conduct both there and at Sinope by Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B., Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, at that time commandant of Scutari.

The Rev. Mr. Huleatt, recently wounded in China, is daily expected to arrive at his father's, Ballyvaughan, county Clare. This young divine was greatly esteemed by the inhabitants of all classes and creeds in Nenagh, where he officiated as curate.

PRESENTATION.—A very beautiful gold lever watch, with massive Albert chain, is about to be presented to the Rev. Mr. West, of Killyleagh. The watch has on it the following inscription:—"A token of affectionate esteem and respect to the Rev. Alfred West, from the humble members of the congregation of Killyleagh Church.—19th September, 1859."

The Bishop of Limerick's visit to Killarney has been occasioned for the purpose of consulting with Lord Rosse as to selecting a site for the new church to be erected in that important town.

The Army.

Captain J. S. N. Green, Barrackmaster of Kilkenny and Carlow has obtained a week's leave of absence.

The 1st battalion of the 8th Regiment, which has been in India since 1846, is shortly expected home. The depot, consisting of two companies, is at Chatham.

The 4th battalion of the 60th Rifles has arrived in Cork from Portsmouth, and is stationed in Cork Barracks.

The whole of the reinforcements ordered to be furnished by the Indian depots at Chatham for augmenting the various regiments serving in the three presidencies have now left that garrison; the last of the detachments, under the command of Captain H. L. Cafe, 94th Regiment, having embarked on board the Earl Balcarres for Kurrachee. The total number of troops furnished by the several depots was 733 non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the Royal Engineers, 20th, 85th, 43d (Light Infantry), 73d, 77th, and 94th Regiments. The Indian depots, notwithstanding the numerous detachments that have embarked, are still very strong, the three battalions at Chatham garrison numbering upwards of 3,000 bayonets, and recruiting is still actively proceeding.

Captain S. A. F. Cary, late Captain 31st Regiment, and late Adjutant of the Anglesey Militia, is appointed Barrackmaster at Kinsale, in place of Lieut. Colonel Heyland.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Dr. Mouat, C.B., V.C., proceeds to N. S. Wales; Staff Surgeon J. S. Smith proceeds to South Australia.

The Navy.

The screw steam transport Balaklava, Pellatt master, belonging to the military store department of Woolwich Arsenal, sailed on Friday morning, laden with shot and shell—2,100 boxes of small arms ammunition from the War Department, Woolwich, and 107 boxes of muskets from the Tower, for Southampton, to be reshipped on board the mail packets for Alexandria, thence to China. The whole of the boxes are carefully packed in an exterior covering of canvas, a precaution rendered necessary in consequence of the distance overland. The ammunition boxes contain 2,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges. As a proof of the promptitude and capabilities of the department, it may be stated that the whole of the above-named stores were packed and stowed away on shipboard within three days after the delivery of the order. The departure of the ship was, however, delayed by some slight defect in her machinery. A second order for the same destination, to a much larger extent, is in course of execution, to be despatched by sea.

The freight ships Irene and Daphne were on Friday chartered by the War Department for the shipment of military stores from Woolwich Arsenal.

The Havock gunboat was commissioned on Friday, at Portsmouth, by Lieut. Fairholme.

The Sphinx, 6, paddle, Commander Hay, fitting out in the steam basin at Portsmouth, has already entered upwards of 60 of her crew.

The Perseverance screw transport, Commander Power, undergoing repairs in No. 8 dock at Portsmouth, will be out of the hands of the steam factory department on the 27th inst. In consequence of the reports received of the working of Cunningham's patent topsails on board this vessel, it is the intention of the Admiralty to have the whole of the troop steamers fitted on that principle.

The Avon paddle steamer sailed for Devonport, from Portsmouth, on Friday, with supernumerary marine artillery for her Majesty's ships Encounter and Centaur, fitting out at the port.

The Meander, old sailing frigate, recently fitted out at Portsmouth for a storeship at Ascension, is ordered to be filled up with stores for that port, after which she will sail under convoy of her Majesty's frigate Arrogant, 47, screw, Captain W. Edmondstone, about to leave for the coast of Africa, as senior officer's ship on the station.

The following appointments were made on Friday at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant Loftus F. Jones to be flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral L. T. Jones, second in command in China; Lieutenant George W. Carter to the Melpomene; Lieut. the Hon. M. R. Wingfield to the Nile; Lieut. the Hon. A. K. H. Legge to the Edgar; Lieut. Charles H. Wilkinson to the Odin; Lieut. William R. Hobson, additional, to the Victory; Lieut. W. H. Royse to the Snake; Perceval Briggs, midshipman, from the Algiers to the Imperieuse; John N. Compton, master's assistant, to the Arrogant; William M. Savage, master's assistant, to the Imperieuse; Richard H. Warren, master's assistant, to the Agamemnon; William F. Strong, master's assistant, to the Trafalgar; William B. P. Thompson, master assistant, to the Donegal; Albert Giles Master, master's assistant, to the Mars. Second-Lieut. William D. Rust, master's assistant, to be First-Lieut., vice L. H. I. Inglis, killed in action at the recent attack on the Taku Forts, at the entrance to the Tien-tsin River; Second-Lieut. William Stewart. R.M.A., to be First-Lieut., vice H. Woolridge, killed in the same action. Both of the above officers are re-appointed to the Artillery Companies of the Royal Marines.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Monday, One o'Clock, a.m.

CHINA.

TRIESTE, SUNDAY.—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer has just arrived from Alexandria, and brings advices from Hong Kong to 10th August. Nothing further has taken place in reference to the disaster at Peiho. It is supposed that the American Minister is now at Pekin. Capt. Vansittart is reported as having died of his wounds. Admiral Hope's health is serious. In the North and at Shanghai several Europeans have been murdered by the Chinese.

SHANGHAI, AUG. 1, 1859.—Tea favourable, silk active; exchange, 76½ to 67½; freights for tea, £2 10s.; freights for silk, £4 10s. to £6.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, SATURDAY.—The Emperor left Sarskoesalo yesterday for Moscow, from whence he will proceed to Toula.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL—REPLY TO THE ROMAGNESE DEPUTATION.

TURIN, SEPT. 24TH.—To-day, at Monza, the Romagnese Deputation was received by the King, and the following is a summary of the reply of his Majesty to the address presented by the members of the deputation:—"I am grateful for the wishes of the people of Romagna, of which you are the interpreters before me. As a Catholic Sovereign, I shall always retain a profound and unalterable respect for the superior hierarch of the Church. As an Italian Prince, I am reminded that Europe, having in view the state of the Romagnese people, who demanded prompt and efficient measures of reform, has accepted formal obligations towards your country. I receive your wishes, and, strong by rights conferred on me, I will support your cause before the great Powers. You may rely on their sense of justice. You may rely upon the generous love of our country of the French Emperor, who will accomplish the great work of reformation he has so powerfully begun, and who, assured of the gratitude of Italy, and seeing the moderation which has characterised your resolution during the last moments of incertitude, will recognise that in the Romagna the mere hope of a National Government suffices to put an end to civil discords. When your numerous volunteers arrived, during the days of the national struggle, to enrol themselves under my flag, you knew that Piedmont would not go to war for herself alone, but for our common country. To-day the unanimity of your wishes, and the order which you observe at home, is very gratifying to my heart, and nothing better could ensure your future destiny. Europe will recognise that it is her common duty, and also her common interest, to finish the era of disorder, and thereby satisfy the legitimate desires of the people."

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Spectator*, writing on Friday night, says:—"There is still a hitch if Austria persists in keeping an Austrian army in Venetia. When this difficulty has been surmounted, the treaty will be signed by Austria and France, and a congress held at Brussels.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.—The steamer Africa, from New York, on the 14th inst., arrived at about 7 o'clock this morning, bringing 70 passengers and 394,266 dollars in specie; on the 16th she passed a large steamer bound west, supposed to be the Persia. The Anglo-Saxon hence reached Quebec on the 11th, and the Ocean Queen from Southampton arrived at New York on the 13th inst.

New York money market more active at former rates. Stocks had been firm and high, but closed with rather less steadiness; Stock Exchange firm at 110 to 111½ for bankers' bills; cotton was firmer, and in some cases rather dearer; Middling Uplands 11⅞. The total crop for last year is shown by the shipping list tables to have been 3,851,481, the largest crop ever known; coffee very firm; flour steady demand and in some cases dearer; wheat dull, and considerably lower; corn 1 to 3 cents higher; iron unchanged; spirits of turpentine easier; provisions generally unchanged; freights without improvement.

The political news from the States is unimportant. There is nothing further in regard to the occupation of the Island of St. Juan. A great fire at Halifax had destroyed property to the estimated value of 1,000,000 dols. The pending treaty between the United States and Mexico had failed, on account of a disagreement as to the clause giving right of way to the Americans. A revolution had taken place in Costa Rica. President Mora was seized while in bed, and carried off to Guatemala. He subsequently proceeded by steamer to New York.

NEW ORLEANS.—Cotton tending upwards; Middling firm at 11¼ cent; freights, 9-16.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Return for August was issued on Saturday morning. The exports of that month amounted to £12,117,000, being nearly £1,000,000 in excess of August last year. For the 8 months of present year, the value of export was £68,400,000, being £11,000,000 more than for same period in 1858.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY.—In proof of the complete stagnation of business in funds, may be cited, the extraordinary fact, that not a single transaction is recorded in consols for the account. The report of a congress at Brussels has given steadiness to the markets.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SEPT. 24, 12-8 P.M.—Bourse again opens animated, and prices of securities are tending upwards; Reutes 69 35.

4-20 P.M.—The final price of Rentes is 69 55, showing an advance of ½ since yesterday, and nearly 1 per cent. since Monday last.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 24.—Sugar—Quiet. Coffee—Firm. Tea—Steady; common congou 1s. 5d., sellers. Rice—Large business doing at rather better prices; 1,400 bags Necransie sold at 9s. 3d.; about 20,000 bags besides are reported. Saltpetre—Firm, and the quantity offered yesterday by auction has been principally sold at full rates. Tallow—Steady; spot, 58s.; last three months, 68s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET (SECOND REPORT.)—Sales, 7,000, including 2,000 on speculation and for export; market without change.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, SEPT. 24TH.—A fair supply of grain at our corn market to-day, and the general currencies of Saturday last was fully supported; in some cases an advance of 6d. was realised on superior samples of white wheat. White wheat, 23s. to 24s. 6d.; red wheat, 22s. 6d. to 23s.; white oats, 11s. to 12s. 6d.; black oats, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; barley, 15s. to 17s.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Belfast, S. by W., wet; Newry, N.W., wet; Derry, N.W., dull; Coleraine, S., fine; Portadown, S.E., wet; Armagh, W., dull; Cork, W.N.W., wet; Limerick, N., dull, heavy; Queenstown, S., thick and hazy; Waterford, S.E., dull; Kingstown, S.S.E., cloudy; Wicklow, N.E., wet; Bray, S.E., dull.

ENGLISH.—Gravesend, light, fine; Manchester, S., fine; Bradford, N.W., fine; Lancaster, W., damp; Liverpool, N.W., dull; Hull, S.W., dull; Newcastle, S.W., dull; Middlesbro', S., fine; Stockton, S., fine; Dover, S.W., light, clear; Deal, S.W., fresh; Chatham, W.S.W., fresh, fine; Goole, S.W., dull.

SCOTCH.—Ardrossan, S.W., wet; Ayr, S.E., stormy; Dumfries, W., dull; Glasgow, S.S.E., rain; Greenock, W., dull; Kilmarnock, S.W., wet; Newtonstewart, S., wet; Paisley, N.E., wet; Port Glasgow, S.W., rain; Troon, S.S.W., rain; Wigton, S., wet.

MANCHESTER RACES—SEPT. 24.

Scurry Stakes—Brown Bonnet, first; Little Poll, second.
Stand Plate—Miss Julia, first; Adelaide, second. Four ran.
Stamford Nursery Stakes—Greta, first; Hollandese, second. Four ran.
North Metropolitan Stakes—Julia, first; Maid of the Mist, second. Four ran.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Saturday:—

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS FOR CHINA.

An order for 2,000,000 lbs. of ball cartridges, packed in 2,100 boxes, has been executed at Woolwich, within three days including the stowing on ship board. These stores are to be sent to China by overland. A second order for the same destination of much larger extent is in course of execution to be despatched by sea.

THE BIARRITZ SETTLEMENT OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Spectator*, who has, on several occasions, communicated early and authentic news, asserts that the Emperor Napoleon accepts of the plan of the King of Belgians, which is to give the fortress of Peschiera, Mantua, States of Parma, and Modena to Sardinia, to reinstate the House of Lorraine in Tuscany, and to restore the legations to the Pope, after introducing a variety of Reforms. Venetia is to have a Government institution, and an army of its own, under the Archduke of Ferdinand Maximilian, with the title of Archduke of Venetia. This stipulation has the concurrence of Austria. A congress is also to be held at Brussels, of which King Leopold is to be President. This letter is dated Thursday evening.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

A report that the visit of the Great Eastern to America is to be delayed for 12 months is positively contradicted at the office of the Company.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO WALES.

It is generally rumoured that the Queen purposes honouring Colonel Pennant, near Mena Straits on a visit on her return from Balmoral.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

A formal proposition by the Operative Masons a body very completely organised, has been made to their employers, to abandon the nine-hours movement, and to work ten-hours a day as usual, provided the members of the Central Association of master builders agree to withdraw the declaration. The subject is to be brought before the masters committee on Tuesday.

PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A plan for preventing Railway accidents by Mr. Wrigley of Timber Hurst, near Bury, is explained in a long letter in to-day's *Times*, which also devotes a leading article to the subject.

RAILWAYS.

There has been no movement of importance in the markets for English Railway Stocks to-day. The United Kingdom traffic returns for week ending September 17th, shows an increase of £36,200 over same week last year. A suspension of dividend on the shares of the Great Western Railway of Canada was announced, the market for this stock became flat, at a reduction of 5s. per share.

MISCELANEOUS.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, C.E., is reported by the *Advertiser* to be dangerously ill.

The Earl of Elgin, and Lord J. Russell, were among her Majesty's guests at dinner on Wednesday.

Lord Palmerston arrived in town yesterday, from Broadlands.

The *Post* contains an article on Lord Stanhope's recent allusion to the absence of Irishmen in the present Administration, and quotes historical examples.

The Ariel, which arrived at Southampton last evening with New York advices of the 11th has brought 150,000 dols. for England, and 300,000 dols. for France.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

The funds to-day were stationary in price, the transactions being upon a scanty scale, and devoid of interest. The Share Market was quiet, but prices were well supported. A rise in Mexican Bonds formed a principal feature of the day's business. There was a fair demand for money. The general terms for the best paper cannot be quoted below 2⅝ to 2½ per cent. About £400,000 in Australian and American gold reached London to-day. £88,000 was sent to the Bank; about £55,000 is taken for export; a further large amount will remain there. Foreign exports this afternoon were generally firm. The rate on Hamburg was advanced, while that on St. Petersburg and Vienna has declined. At Vienna the exports on London has declined to 119,25, the political distrust having diminished.

(Times' City Article.)

The English funds show undiminished firmness; there was no fluctuations throughout the day; a further influx of gold to the Bank, and an increase in the general supply of money contributed to the prevailing steadiness; notwithstanding the near approach to the end of the quarter; there is undiminished cash in discount market, and considerable transactions take place at 2¼ per cent. At Hamburg, the abundance of money is greater, even than on this side, and Bills can be discounted at 1 per cent.; in the produce market during the week, there has been more general inquiry, and for many descriptions importers have obtained higher rates; in tea, full business has been done, and generally at firm prices, but during the last three days, the excitement has subsided; for common Congou; there are buyers at 1s. 5d. per lb. for cash.

SUMMERHILL HARVEST FAIR—THURSDAY, SEPT. 22.—This justly celebrated fair, one of the very oldest established in the verdant county of Meath, was held on Thursday. It has been noted for more than half a century for the extensive exhibition of store bullocks, sheep lambs, and for the facilities afforded to Dublin dairymen graziers, and cattle exporters, of supplying their wants. On the present occasion the supply of stock in general was not less extensive, nor was the attendance of purchasers less numerous than I have observed for a number of years. while the business transactions were very large, thousands of pounds having exchanged hands early in the day on store bullocks alone for shipment. The day was delightfully fine, which favoured those parties who came from a distance. Great numbers of North of Ireland and English purchasers arrived per train in Navan on the previous evening. A great many also attented from the counties of Westmeath and Kildare, and all were on the ground at an early hour, including well-known purchasers from Dublin and the surrounding districts. Of really good beef the show was scant, but of middling descriptions there was abundance. The best finished beef was bought up briskly going to 60s. per 112lbs.; second class, 55s.; and inferior, 48s. to 50s. per cwt. As stated above, the number of store bullocks was very large, and the buying up of lots on a very extensive scale indeed. By the calculation of experienced dealers, store bullocks were less in value, compared with the late Navan fair, fully from 20s. to 30s. per head. The prices general for this class of stock were from £12 to £16 per head. Lots of from five to twenty were sold to exporters, at prices within the figures named. Mr. Delany, of Drogheda, purchased extensively for the English market, some lots at £14 10s. each. Mr. Flanagan, of Dublin, purchased, I understand, not less than eight head of bullocks, averaging £12 to £12 10s. each. Mr. Patrick Finegan, of Drogheda, bought largely at a like figure. Mr. Corrigan, of Navan, bought forty at £12 on an average. Mr. Finegan, of Dundalk, purchased forty head from Mr. Fetherstone, at £13 5s. each, The latter getleman had very large lots of cattle. The supply of dairy cows was also large, and the buying active. Some of the springing cows sold as high as £20 per head. There were plenty of yearling calves. Mr. B. Reilly, of Drogheda, purchased some at £2 15s. to £4 each; year and a-half olds went from £5 to £3, according to merit. Taken on the whole the horned cattle fair was a good business one, at rather downward prices. The supply of store sheep and store lambs sustained the character of this famous old fair. Both articles were higher in price than at late fairs. The buying was tolerable. Mutton was fully 7d. per lb. for wedder, and 6d. for primest ewe. Store wedders and store ewes returned their owners remunerative rates in every instance. The store lambs went from 26s. to 35s. per head, in some cases to 37s. 6d. There was nothing very remarkable about the pig fair to warrant me in making a quotation. Everything was had at about the current rates. Small pigs and runners of every kind still maintain a high tone of price.

THE REVIVAL—A MOCKER'S END.—Within about three miles of Cootehill there lived a young man who had been studying for the medical profession, and who, of late, frequently made it his business to rail at and mimic the revival movement. He was thus employed on Wednesday—most profanely imitating the gestures and expressions of some of the stricken ones. On the same night he was taken suddenly and alarmingly ill, and continued to suffer the most agonizing pain till the following Friday. During that interval he was never once heard to pray for mercy, till, with his expiring breath, he wildly exclaimed, "O Lord! Lord!" and passed into the presence of his Judge.—*Armagh Guardian.*

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Saturday:—

FRANCE.

According to the last accounts from Paris, the treaty of peace between France, and the Emperor of Cochin China, was expected to be signed, August 1st.

The French Admiral has obtained four important concessions, viz.:—The exercise of the Christian religion in Assam. A treaty of Commerce; the first ever entered into by the Court of Hue. The third ceding to the French, the town of Segon, and its territory; and the fourth recognising the rights of the French, to the Bay of Turon.

The official Journal of Berlin states, the health of the King has again become worse.

CENTRAL ITALY.

The report of the foundation of a Kingdom of Central Italy, under the rule of the Court of Flanders, has been positively denied and declared to be without foundation.

FORTIFICATIONS OF CHERBOURG.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Cherbourg is about to be armed completely on a war footing; rifled cannon has been provided for all its batteries, and asks who is France afraid of; who is coming to attack her posts? Not England, and therefore many believe that there is one man in France that is bent on sooner or later bringing about a contest which will be fraught with calamity to all engaged.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

PARIS, SEPT. 24.—The King of the Belgians was to leave Biarritz last night for Geneva, via Marseilles, where it is said he will confer with several personages. It is rumoured that the journey of his Majesty is in some way connected with the proposal of a Congress at Brussels.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS—FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, SEPT. 23.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Richard Cowell as Consul at Gibraltar for his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

WAR-OFFICE PALL-MALL, SEPT. 23.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet John George Stopford, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice William Norris Franklyn, who has been superseded, being absent without leave; Sept. 23.

12th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Lloyd Browne, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieutenant, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Stoddart, who exchanges, June 11.

15th Light Dragoons—Brevet Colonel Henry Skipwith, from half pay, 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel George William Key, who exchanges, receiving the difference between Infantry and Cavalry; Major Thomas R. Crawley to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Skipwith, who retires; Captain Henry Lee to be Major, by purchase, vice Crawley; Lieutenant Edwyn Walker to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lee; Cornet Bryan Burrell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Walker; Sept. 23.

1st Regiment of Foot—Assistant Surgeon Matthew Lawrence White, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice O'Grady, cashiered; June 1.

6th—Captain John Arthur Brockman, from the 28th, to be Captain, vice Preston, who exchanges; Sept. 23, Ensign David Barry Moriarty to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice James, deceased; July 30.

7th—Lieutenant J. Herbert Randal Stoddart, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Browne, who exchanges; June 11.

8th—Captain William Edward Newall, from the 92nd, to be Captain, vice M'Grigor, who exchanges; July 19. Sergeant-Major John Keatinge to be Quartermaster, vice Hamilton, deceased; Sept. 23.

16—Captain James John Gordon, from the 86th, to be Captain, vice Branfill, who exchanges; Sept. 23.

17th—Lieutenant Frederick Archibald Macreight to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major O'Connor promoted; Ensign Richard Follett Bros, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Macreight; Sept. 23.

21st—Lieut. Robert Cook, to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Henry Sherwood, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Sept. 23.

28th—Captain John William Preston, from the 6th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brockman, who exchanges; Sept. 23.

55th—Ensign Loftus Nunn, from the 66th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Addison, who exchanges; Sept. 23.

63rd—Ensign William Lancelot Knowles, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Twiston, deceased; Aug. 25.

66th—Ensign Alfred Chamberlain Addison, from the 55th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Nunn, who exchanges; Sept. 23.

68th—Capt. George John Arata Oakley, from the 84th Foot, to be Captain, vice Sparke, who exchanges; Sept. 23.

70th—Ensign Charles Roger, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Whigham, promoted; Sept. 23.

79th—Ensign Thomas Ballard Dougal, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Howkins, deceased; Sept. 9.

84th—Captain John F. Sparke, from the 68th Foot, to be Captain, vice Oakley, who exchanges; Sept. 23.

86th—Captain Benjamin Aylett Branfill, from the 16th Foot, to bo Captain, vice Gordon, who exchanges; Sept. 23.

92d—Captain Robert Lewis G. M'Grigor, from the 8th Foot, to be Captain, vice Newale, who exchanges; July 19.

94th—Captain Courtenay W. A. T. Kenny, from half-pay Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be Captain, vice Drew appointed Adjutant of a Depot Battalion; Sept. 23.

97th—Major James William Dewar, from a Depot Battalion, to be Major, vice Chichester, who exchanges; Sept. 23.

1st West India Regiment—Lieutenant Herbert Gauntlett Panter, to be Adjutant, vice Edmunds, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Sept. 23.

3d West India Regiment—Captain Walter George Nugent, from half pay 33d Foot, to be Captain, vice O'Flanagan, who exchanges; Lieutenant Frederick William John Dugmore, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Nugent, who retires; Sept. 23.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Ensign James Henry Randell, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crossman, who retires; Sept. 23.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Staff Surgeon John Donald, having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be Surgeon Major, under the Royal Warrant of the 1st October, 1858; Aug. 23.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Henry Browne, from the 86th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice White, appointed to the 1st Foot; Sept. 23.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Major Charles Raleigh Chichester, from the 97th Foot, to be Major, vice Dewar, who exchanges; Sept. 23.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant and Adjutant John M'Queen, from the 9th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, Sept. 23.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place, consequent upon the death of Major-General Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., on the 8th September, 1859:—

Colonel Sir Alexander Murray Tulloch, K.C.B., Lieutenant Colonel, half-pay Unattached, to be Major-General; Sept. 9.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Clifford Lloyd, of the 68th Foot, to be Colonel; Sept. 9.

Brevet Major George Waller Meehan, Captain half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Sept. 9.

Captain Richard Burnaby, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major; Sept. 9.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Roxby Benson, of the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel in the Army; Sept. 23.

Captain D. Sarsfield Greene, of the Royal Artillery, to be Major in the Army; March 24, 1858.

Memorandum—The exchange between Lieutenant G. Herrick, 5th Foot, and Lieutenant E. Bolger, 13th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 8th July, has been cancelled; Sept. 13.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 23.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieutenant Thomas Edward Pinkett, having obtained a First Class Certificate at the School of Musketry, at Hythe, has been appointed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Royal Wiltshire Militia; Aug. 1.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 20.

Corps of Royal Marines—Second Lieutenant William Davis Welch, to be First Lieutenant, vice Inglis, deceased; Second Lieutenant William Stewart, to be First Lieutenant, vice H. Wolrige, deceased.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 24.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅞ ⅞
Account	95⅞ ⅞
New Threes, ...	shut.
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols money, ...	95⅞ ⅞
Consols for Account, ...	95⅞ ⅞
12.30 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅞
Account	95⅞ ⅞
New Threes, ...	shut.
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅞ ⅞
Account	95⅞ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer bills, 23-6; Caledonians, 88½-8; Great Northern, 100¾; Great Western, 62; Lancashire and Shropshire, 96; Leeds Northern, 44¾; Great Western Canada 19⅞ ½; Manchester and Lancashire, 35; Midland stock, 105; Consols steady, at 95⅞ ⅞; shares firm and stock in demand; Great Westerns, firmer, 62¼; Canadians dull; French very firm; Luxembourg, 7¼ ⅞.

Exchequer Bills, 23-5; Amberg, Northern and Eastern Junction, 6¼; Caledonians, 87⅞ 8¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 8; Eastern Counties, 55½ 6; Great Northern, 100¾ 1; Great Western, 61⅞ ⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 92½ 3; Leeds Northern, 48½; London and South Western, 95¼ ½; Manchester and Lincolnshire, 35¼; Midland Stock, 104⅞ ⅞; North British, 59¼ ⅞; South Eastern, 75½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 88⅞ 9¼; York and North Midland, 72½. Consols steady at 95⅞ ⅞. Shares inactive. Old Stocks easier and more freely offered. Canadians dull. French continues firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 24.—1sts. 109s.; 2nds. 104s.; 3rds. 95s.; 4ths. 87s.; 5ths. 72s.; 6ths. 52s.—2,100 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 24.—White wheat, 18s. 6d. to 23s.; red, 18s. to 21s. 6d.; barley, 13s. 6d. to 16s.; oats, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 8d.

NEWCASTLE CORN.—(From Wm. Beadle, Sykes, & Co's Report.)—Moderate show of wheat from the country, quality and condition very middling; sale very brisk at 1s. per quarter above prices of this day week; North Country new, also in demand, and prices the turn in favour of sellers; old and foreign without improvement in value; flour, better sale and a shade dearer; grinding barley sells at late rates; malting enquired for; oats slow sale; beans and peas, unsaleable.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 24.—Sales probably about 7,000 bales. Market unchanged. Imports 8,030 bales.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Arrived—Summer Hill, from Pichibucto.

QUEENSTOWN SHIPPING.—Wind S.W.; thick mist.—Arrived, Auchenberg, Havannah; sailed, City of Manchester, (s.s.) New York.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPTEMBER 23.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per cent consols	95⅛
Ditto for new account 13th October ...	95⅛ 95
New 3 per cent Stock	94⅞
Ditto for new account 13th October ...	94⅞ ⅞
Bank Stock	241
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d ...	89
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100 ...	74½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Wickow 4½ per cent. of £1000 ...	100½
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	33⅞
National Bank	57⅞
Royal Bank of Ireland	23¼
STEAM.	
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50l. Shares, improved ...	95½
Ditto Half Shares	47½
Ditto shares of 1836	44⅞
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ...	52½
Ditto Half Shares	51½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Commercial Building Co.	84½
Consumers' Gas Co	8⅞
Grand Canal Company,...	37 xd
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Co. (Limited)	15s
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	8¼
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	18
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	48½
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	106⅞ ⅞
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny). ...	1½
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal ...	53⅞ xd
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual ...	13½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	[illegible]

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols.........	94⅞ 95	95	94⅞	94⅞	—	95 ⅛
Ditto Account.........				94⅞ ⅞	95	95⅛ 95
3 per Cent. Stock.........					95	
New 3 per Cent. Stock....	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞	94⅞
Ditto Account.........			94⅞	94⅞ ⅞	94⅞	94⅞ ⅞
Bank Stock.........						241

Correspondence.

London, Saturday.

I believe I can give you some indication of the object of King Leopold's visit to Biarritz. He has gone, not "to negociate a throne in Italy for his second son," nor to arrange about an old debt of Belgium to France, but to arrange the Italian question in some satisfactory manner. His proposal is not quite new, but it is complete, and may be successful. It is as follows:—Parma and Modena to be annexed to Sardinia; Venetia, with an Italian administration, Italian army, and liberal institutions, to be placed under the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, as Grand Duke of Venetia; Tuscany, with a free constitution, to receive back the old dynasty represented by the Grand Duke; the Legations to receive an independent administration and liberal institutions, but to acknowledge the authority of the Pope. In addition, King Leopold suggests the assembly of an European congress at Brussels, to regulate these high political changes. The plan looks well on paper, and, doubtless, the strong will and calm, patient determination of Louis Napoleon will carry it out in the long run. *Apropos* of these speculations, we have reports from Zurich that the treaty is to be signed immediately, the restoration of the Grand Dukes being reserved for special arrangements between Austria and France. That such "special arrangements" do not involve the use of force is very certain, but both Powers appear to have a lively expectation that Tuscany will finally recall its former rulers.

The King of Hanover has been the object of a pretty piece of poetical retribution. At Embden, the other day, a meeting was held to favour the movement for a German Federal Reform, which would place all the German armies under Prussia—a movement much disliked, of course, by the minor Sovereigns. The King of Hanover, addressing the municipality of Embden the other day, expressed his high displeasure at the aforesaid meeting; he intimated that he had been a benefactor to the town, especially promoting works for improving the navigation of the Em (the river leading up to the town), but that he should not make any such improvements in future. A few days after, the King was going down the river, and his steamer got stuck upon one of the very sandbanks which his "improvements" was intended to remove. The townsfolk laughed to see their King so soon taught the absolute necessity for the projected improvements.

The clearing up of the mystery about Sir John Franklin is a sad satisfaction. His noble-hearted widow was to have arrived in town to-day, having expected the return of the Fox about this time; but she will have learned the news by telegram before she reaches London.

The Bishop of London has put a stop to a Sunday "entertainment," which, in its power of "drawing houses," was more potent than many theatres. St. George's-in-the-East has had many "special services" for some time. The "entirely new dresses and decorations" of the Puseyite clergy (vestments of strange form and various colour, lighted candles and parti-coloured altar cloths), so roused the emulation of the congregation that a "screaming farce" always followed. When the clergyman issued from the congregation a mob of howling blackguards roared out psalms and hymns, mingled with catcalls and screams, and last Sunday the minister was mobbed, and had to retreat to the vestry. The Bishop of London has now very properly shut up the church. The rows were disgraceful to both sides: disgraceful to the clergy who would persist in using novelties not understood by their flock, and disgraceful to the congregation who ought to have come to pray, but who remained to scoff. The spread in London of what is called Puseyism is certainly remarkable. I attended the new church in Mayard-street last Sunday. It has been built by Beresford Hope, and other rich men of the High Church party. It is a gem of Gothic architecture. The various marbles in the pillars, the pulpit made of stones (inlaid) of various hues, the front exquisitely carved, the painted windows, the glow of gold and colour over the altar, the mosaic pattern of the floor, are all done with supreme taste. The centre painting over the altar is the Virgin and Child. Candles were lighted during the service. There are no pews or fixed seats; the floor is covered with chairs, which are removed after the service, so that you see the church with increased architectural effect. The men sit on one side and the women on the other. "A great advantage," said a profane young friend of mine, "for if you want to talk to a girl you can go round and meet her at the women's entrance before her father or brother can join her." The church was consecrated some months ago by the Bishop of London, but if any one strayed into it without knowing the fact he would surely imagine he was in a Roman Catholic chapel. Nearly the whole service was intoned, but the sermon was commonplace, and neither specially Puseyite nor clever. In fact, all the good preachers are out of town, and the people at the seaside hear the best sermons—a fact that doubtless accounts for the general migration from London about August and September.

The weekly department of our light literature seems to be on the increase. *Once a Week* is still apparently flourishing (though I do not hear very striking accounts of its financial success). It has some excellent writers—Harriet Martineau on some practical topics, rural affairs, and infant treatment, for instance—(the latter is a rather odd subject for a maiden lady, but the literary women know everything)—W. Bridges Adams, an able theoretical engineer, who has a pleasant style; and Charles Reade, who borrows his tales from some place or other, and dresses them up with great tact. I notice that your countryman, William Carleton, contributes some Irish sketches; at least I suppose that the initials "W. C." indicate his name. A rival to this periodical is the new series of the *Welcome Guest;* it will have all its old staff, with many new writers; will be handsomely illustrated, and be increased in price to two-pence. Another periodical of the same kind is projected, and will appear to-morrow. It is to be entitled, *Everybody's Journal*; and, in addition to original literature, will contain an index to the news and periodical literature of the day: it will also have illustrations. There are thus three new periodicals, same in price, same in kind, and with the same class and style of writers, all competing for public approval. That two of them will fail one of these days is a rather safe prophecy.

An odd feature in international literature is the translation into the *feuilleton* of *Le Nord* (the Brussels organ of Russian interests) of Thackeray's "Plush Papers." Your readers will doubtless remember that the famous footman who wrote these memoirs in *Punch* had a special theory of spelling; in fact, a great deal of the fun of the thing, in Cockney eyes, was the fidelity of the imitations of the dialect of the gorgeous flunkies of London, In his French dress, "Jeames," of course, loses all this peculiarity. Hereare the opening sentences:—

"Les mémoires sont a à la mode. Pourquoi donc n'écrirais-je pas les miens ? Je possède toutes les qualités requises pour réussir dans ce genre de littérature: unc haute opinion de mon propre merite, et unc bonne envie de médire du prochain.

"Ceci dit, je commence sans autre préambule.

"Je me nomme John Herbert Sigismond Fitz-Roy Bolingbroke. Ces noms de baptême, dont je m'enorgueiliis, me furent donnés en souvenir de plusieurs gentilshommes qui avaient honoré ma mère de leur amitié."

The disguise is certainly complete.

I saw the other day the first proof of a new kind of engraving. It was a picture of the Tuileries, taken in what is called photoglyph. The sun imprints the photograph on a prepared stone, and thus gives outlines which are empressed by chemical means as in an ordinary lithograph. The engraving taken from this stone had, of course, the absolute fidelity of a photographic impression. This will improve our engravings immensely, and make them much cheaper, unless the sun, so hardworked by our photographers, strike work, and go in for the nine hours' movement.

DIOCESAN PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DOWNSHIRE PROTESTANT.

SIR,—I, with many others in Belfast, was much surprised to learn, from your last publication, that it was the intention of some parties here to establish a Diocesan Protestant Orphan Society. Should they make the attempt, I know that they will not have the co-operation of the Orangemen of Belfast, their sympathies being entirely with the Dublin Society—thanks to Rev. Dr. Drew's advocacy of its claims when he was with us. Orangemen are not ungrateful, and will not turn their backs upon a society which never refused admittance to any Protestant Orphan we sent from this town. We will oppose, to the utmost, any attempt to divert into another channel the funds which at present go to the support of the Dublin Society. Let the parties who talk of forming a new society adopt means whereby the debt due to the old may be paid, and they shall have our hearty support; but we shall keep a watchful eye upon anything like an attempt to repudiate the debt which we owe for the support of our own orphans.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Belfast, Sept. 21, 1859. TRUE BLUE.

THE MAURITIUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—A letter was published in your columns a few days ago from Mr. L. M'Leod, advocating a mail communication by steamers between Aden and the Cape of Good Hope, along the east coast of Africa. One of the principal advantages of this communication, we are told, would be to convey instructions from England to the Cape station in 14 days for naval or military assistance when required in India or China.

It shou'd be remembered that steam communication is already extended to a point in the Indian Ocean much nearer the Cape than Aden—the Mauritius, by no means an unimportant station in a military point of view; and, with the extension of ocean telegraphic communication, it is fair to hope that ere long the Cape will be connected with England and India *via* the Mauritius.

There is nothing impracticable in such a communication with the following stations:—1, Cape Guardafui or Socotra; 2, Seychelles; 3, the Mauritius; 4, Réunion; 5, Fort Dauphin (South of Madagascar); 6, Natal, and thence to Cape Town by land.

At the outbreak of the rebellion in India the first troops that arrived there were from the Mauritius, and it is well known that they did good service. It is therefore essential that the Mauritius should be included in any plan of electric communication in the Indian Ocean.

The commercial importance of the island mentioned is not insignificant; there are always from 100 to 120 vessels in the harbour. There are now spacious docks for the repair of shipping; the last sugar crop was 120,000 tons, and the value of imports in 1858 exceeded 2,000,000*l.* sterling.

Trusting you will consider these remarks worthy of publication,

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
Southampton, Sept. 20. F. C.

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN SAINT GEORGE'S IN-THE-EAST.

ORDER OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON THAT THE CHURCH SHALL BE CLOSED.

On Thursday evening a vestry meeting of this parish was held for the purpose of considering the decision of the vestry, which was concurred in by the Rev. Bryan King, A.M., the rector, of submitting the whole of the ecclesiastical difficulties which have so long prevailed in this parish to the mediation of the Bishop of London.

Mr. Gill presided.

Mr. Churchwarden Thompson laid upon the table a letter he had that morning received from the Bishop in reference to his mediation:

"Carlisle, Sept. 21.

"GENTLEMEN,—I deem it necessary to close the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East for a time. This letter is to be your warrant for so closing it. I trust that arrangements will soon be made for enabling it to be reopened. The rector will, meanwhile, as is usual in such cases, provide for the due celebration of marriage, &c.—I have the hononr to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"A. C. LONDON.

"To the Churchwardens of St. George's-in-the-East."

The letter created some astonishment and a few murmurs.

Mr. Howell, the vestry clerk, read a lengthened statement drawn up by the Church Affairs Committee appointed at a previous vestry, containing the allegations which the parishioners proposed to present to the Bishop for his consideration, which was unanimously adopted. In answer to a question,

Mr Churchwarden Thompson said he considered that the Bishop meant that the church should be closed on week days as well as Sundays. He should write to the curate "in charge," and if he refused to comply he should present himself to the Bishop. He should issue the following public notice:—"Notice is hereby given, that, by order of the Bishop of London, the parish church will be closed until further notice."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MORSE.

We regret to have to announce the death of Lieutenant-General Morse, of her Majesty's Indian service, which sad event took place on Friday last.

It is only a little time since that the Lieutenant-General had taken up his residence at Farley-hill-house, Swallowfield, in Berkshire, and as his affable and courteous conduct had already gained him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact, the sad calamity of his death has produced a great sensation in the neighbourhood. On the afternoon of the day abovenamed Lieutenant-General Morse drove in his dogcart to the town of Reading, being accompanied by his butler. They remained there until about seven o'clock in the evening, when they set off for Farley-hill, the Lieutenant-General driving. The horse went off at the pace of about 12 miles an hour, but nothing occurred until within a mile of Farley-hill-house, at a part of the road where it was narrow, and one side had been washed away by the rain. It was very dark, and four persons coming from the opposite direction in a phaeton, hearing a dogcart going at a sharp pace, and fearful of an accident, called out, but in an instant the wheel of the dogcart struck the phaeton, and the force of the collision was such that the Lieut.-Gen. and the butler were thrown out into a ditch, and the dogcart and horse fell in the road. The party in the phaeton found their horse very restive, and could not pull up; however, on riding by the George and Dragon public-house they called out to the landlord that an accident had happened a few yards distant. Several persons, on hearing of this, walked along the road, and found the statement to be too true. Lieutenant-General Morse and the butler were picked up in the ditch, and both were unconscious; the cart was turned upside down and the horse on its back. A messenger was sent to Farley-hill-house and a carriage obtained, on which the Lieutenant-General was removed to his home; but the butler soon afterwards recovered and managed to walk back to the inn. A medical gentleman (Mr. Crisp, of Swallowfield) was sent for, and he found the Lieutenant-General labouring under the effects of a concussion or fracture of the brain. Other medical gentlemen were subsequently called in, and they were unremitting in their attentions to the unfortunate gentleman. From the moment of the fall the Lieutenant-General never recovered his consciousness, and on Tuesday evening last he breathed his last. As the case terminated fatally, there was much anxiety to discover the person belonging to the carriage against which the dogcart struck, and it was ascertained that it was Mr. Musselwhite, an architect, of Basingstoke, who was with his wife and two female relatives. He attended the inquest, which was held on Thursday before Mr. R. Clarke, the coroner of the district, and stated that he drew his phaeton as near the ditch as he possibly could to avoid an accident, as he heard a horse coming at a great pace; in a minute or two his carriage was struck, but none of his friends were thrown out. He was driving steadily on his right side of the road, but, it being dark, General Morse could not see any object before him, and got from his side of the road, and thus the collision occurred. The butler, when examined, said the General drove at the rate of 12 miles an hour. The jury were satisfied that no blame attached to Mr. Musselwhite, and returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Dr. White, city coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, on the body of a man named Patrick Cramer, aged 56, at his late residence, No. 62, Bow-street. Mary Cramer, wife of the deceased, being sworn and examined, deposed that he had been complaining of a pain in his head for the last three weeks. Between twelve and one o'clock on Friday, he went into the yard, where he stood for a few moments, when the girl came into witness and told her that he was dead. Witness then went out and found him standing very much bent. She then took hold of him, when he fell. Some persons then came to her assistance and conveyed him to his room, but she thought he was dead before he reached it.

Surgeon Porter being examined, deposed that he found no marks of violence on the body, and believed that deceased came by his death from effusion on the brain. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The Coroner held another inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of James M'Auley, aged 40 years, belonging to the schooner Carrywell, now lying in the Liffey. George Bennison, being sworn, deposed that he belonged to the Sarah, of Workington, and that at a very early hour on Saturday morning he was awoke by screams. He instantly went on deck, and saw a man struggling in the river, immediately under the stern of the Carrywell. Witness tried to lower a boat, but did not succeed in doing so. He then threw a rope over the head of the deceased, but he missed catching it, and immediately after disappeared. Witness then called for assistance, when a police-constable and two men came up, but too late to render it.

John Sewell, a sailor, deposed that he was in company with the deceased on Friday night, until between eleven and twelve o'clock, when he parted with him at the plank leading to his vessel. He was then sober, and witness heard no more of him until he heard that he was in the water.

James Hamilton, mate of the vessel, deposed that he went on board at eleven o'clock on Friday night; did not know at what hour deceased went on board; thought that he went into the boat and fell out of it into the water.

Surgeon Porter stated that he found no marks of violence on the body.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Drowning.

The Coroner held another inquest, upon the body of a man named Patrick Quin, who was drowned in the Liffey, on Saturday morning."

John Owens, mate of the steamer Prince, deposed that, his vessel was coming up the river, about half past eight o'clock that morning; saw the deceased standing at the stern of a small boat which he was sculling as the steamer passed, and at a short distance from her. He lost his balance from the swell caused by the steamer, and fell into the water. Witness, on seeing the accident, called out for assistance, when two boats put out, one from each side of the river; but he thought that the man in one of them did not make as much exertion as he might.

Surgeon Porter, being examined, stated that there were no marks of violence upon the body of the deceased and that he had all the appearance of having been drowned Verdict accordingly.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A FEMALE AT KILLINEY.—The authorities, we understand, are still making diligent search after the woman, Meehan, whose mysterious disappearance from the above locality has occasioned so much surprise. It appears that up to the present no trace of her has been discovered.

Thomas Cromwell, the Lord Protector's great grandson, was a grocer on Snowhill, and his son Oliver, the last male heir of the family, an attorney of London. Several of the Protector's granddaughters' children sank to the lowest class of society. One, after seeing her husband die in the workhouse of a little Suffolk town, died herself a pauper, leaving two daughters; the elder the wife of a shoemaker, and the younger of a butcher's son, who had been her fellow-servant. Another of the Great Oliver's great granddaughters had two children who earned their scanty bread by the humblest industry, the son as a small working jeweller, and the daughter as the mistress of a little school at Mildenhall.—*Burke's Vicissitudes of Families.*

Sporting Intelligence.

CRICKET.

MONKSTOWN CLUB v. SECOND ELEVEN OF KINGSTOWN CLUB.

On Thursday last the above conquering match came off on the ground of the Kingstown Club, and resulted in a victory for their eleven by ten wickets. The bad state of the ground for long stopping was a sufficient apology for the number of byes. Score:—

MONKSTOWN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. H. Knapp, Esq., bd Murphy	14	c Teevan b Hobart	3
Wm. Lane, Esq., c Hobart, b J. Murphy	0	b J. Murphy ...	4
A. H. Jacob, Esq., bd J. Murphy ...	2	c Js. Murphy, b Hobart ...	3
F. Hatchell, Esq., bd Murphy ...	0	bd J. Murphy ...	1
H. Thompson, Esq., bd J. Murphy	1	bd J. Murphy ...	13
W. Hudson, Esq., bd H. Murphy	2	bd H. Murphy ...	2
G. W. Jackson, Esq., not out ...	4	bd Hobart ...	0
B. Greene, Esq., bd J. Murphy ...	0	bd J. Murphy ...	1
J. Abram, Esq., c T. Hughes, b H. Murphy	1	bd J. Murphy ...	1
A. H. Kelly, Esq., bd J. Murphy	3	bd J. Murphy ...	23
M. Andrews, Esq., c and b J. Murphy	2	Not out ...	6
Byes, 9; leg byes, 1; wide balls, 2	12	Byes, 10; wide balls, 3 ...	13
Total, ...	41	Total, ...	70

KINGSTOWN SECOND ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. Murphy, Esq., bd Jacob ...	12	Not out	7
H. Murphy, Esq., bd Lane ...	4	Not out	0
R. L. Hobart, Esq., bd Lane ...	3	bd Kelly	6
J. W. Teevan, Esq., c Hatchell, b Jacob ...	1		
A. Triphook, Esq., hit w, b Lane	1		
W. Hynes, Esq., run out ...	12		
T. Hughes, Esq., bd Jackson ...	2		
James Murphy, Esq., run out ...	7		
W. Samuels, Esq., c Jacob, b Kelly...	0		
J. Russell, Esq., not out ...	2		
J. Hughes, Esq., bbw b Jacob ...	1		
Byes, 25; leg bye, 1; wide balls, 14	40	Byes, 10; leg byes, wide balls, ...	14
Total, ...	85	Total, ...	27

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The following are a list of additional subscribers since our last publication:—

Andrew W. Comyn, Ballinderry, Kilconnell, J.P.; Thomas Denis O'Farrel, 65, Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin, and Loughrea, solicitor; Bernard O'Flaherty, Ardulla, Salt Hill, Galway, gentleman; John Blakeney, Prospect Hill, county Galway, crown solicitor county Galway; Thomas Reynolds, Fownes'-street, Dublin, Marshal of Dublin; Martin Dowling, Dunlavin, County Wicklow, shopkeeper; Charles Knox, Ballinrobe, Colonel N., Mayo Militia; Peter De Lacy, 16, Parliament-street, Dublin, wine and spirit merchant; Thomas Hall and Son, 5, Lower Kevin-street, Dublin, and Mount Pleasant, builder; George C. Roberts, Summer Hill, Enniscorthy, land agent; Walter Lindsay, J.P., Glenmire, Bray, county Dublin, barrister; Elizabeth Burke, St. Vincent's, Dublin, Sister of Mercy; Elizabeth Martyn, St. Vincent's, Dublin, Sister of Mercy; Maryanne Mangan, St. Vincent's, Dublin, Sister of Mercy; John P. White, Commercial Buildings, Dublin, merchant; Robert Bodkin, Annagh, connty Galway, Esq., J.P.; Martin Coffey, Mount Shannon, Dublin, Esq.; Edward D. M'Crea, William-street, Dublin, merchant; James and Patrick Regan, Swift's-row, Dublin, merchant; William Cuppaidge, M.D., Castlerea; William Masterman, Kingstown, builder; John O'Brien, Dorset-street, stationer; Edward Holdright, North King-street, merchant; Thomas M'Elroy, Capel-stret, seed merchant; Patrick Geraghty, Inchicore, county Dublin, grazier; John Philip Kavanagh, Lr. Gloucester-street, solicitor; James Douglas, Merchants'-quay, merchant; Thomas C Scott, Merchants'-quay, merchant; Patrick Spain, Merchants'-quay, merchant; William E. Deane, Merchants'-quay, merchant; Robert Sherwood M'Clure, merchants'-quay, merchant; Henry Sheppard, Usher's-quay, merchant; John and James Read, 13 Usher's-quay, woollen manufacturer; William A. Thornville M'Comb, Rutland-avenue, Crumlin, gentleman; John Read, Usher's-quay, woollen manufacturer; Peter M'Mahon, 6, Lower Dominick-street, commercial traveller; George Sheely, 13, Ranelagh-road, warehouseman; James Plunkett, 98, James'-street, pawnbroker; Michael Murphy, Beverton, Rathmines, merchant; Henry Rooney Nugent, 20, Henrietta-street, money broker; Peter Cahill, Byrne's-hill, corn merchant and maltster; John Murphy, 14, Thomas-street, bellfounder; William Warham, 18, Grand Canal Harbour, cashier to Midland Great Western Railway; P. J. Birmingham, Westland-row, chemist and druggist; Sir James Murray, Upper Temple-street, Knight, M.D.; Thomas Drake, Aston's-quay, plumber; Maria Tyrrell, West Portland-street, widow; W. Kavanagh, 106, Francis-street, provision dealer; John Byrne, Christchurch-place, draper and haberdasher; Joseph Brannan, 4, Merrion-row, grocer and wine merchant; Joseph Molloy, Cranmore House, Newtownbarry; gentleman; Bryan Arthur Molloy, 2, Cabra-place, barrister; Michael Nolan, 18, Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown, gentleman; John Egan, 58, Blessington-street, solicitor; Michael Nedly, Sandymount, grocer.

BRAY PETTY SESSIONS—SEPT. 24, 1859.

Bridget Brennan was summoned by the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company for crossing the line at Shankill Station, in front of the 9.40 a-m. up train on the 7th instant, and thereby endangering her life.

The case having been fully proved, and a representation made to the bench on behalf of the company, that their object in summoning the defendant was not so much to punish her as to put a stop, if possible, to the very dangerous practice of walking across the railway, she was, after a severe admonition from the magistrates on the risk to which her folly had exposed her, fined in the mitigated penalty of one shilling and costs.

THE REV. H. GUINNESS' SERMONS.—Yesterday Mr. Guinness preached two sermons at the Metropolitan Hall. The attendance upon both occasions was so numerous that several persons were unable to obtain a perfect hearing, being obliged to remain in the lobbies about the building. We understand this talented divine will shortly preach his farewell sermon to the citizens of Dublin, previous to his departure from this country.

GOVERNMENT MACHINERY FROM BOLTON.—We see from the *Times* that a pair of 30-horse power condensing steam-engines, with three boilers and the requisite gearing, have just been satisfactorily set to work at the Government Arsenal, Woolwich, for the manufacture of the new rifled guns recently invented by Sir William Armstrong. We have pleasure in observing that the above were manufactured by the old-established firm of Messrs. Rothwell and Co., of the Union Foundry, in this town, and we believe they have been very highly approved of by Mr. Anderson, the Government inspector of machinery at Woolwich.—*Bolton Chronicle.*

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

We have just completed a number of the above in highly finished extra Strong Gold and Silver cases (some exquisitely engraved for Ladies' wear).

Nothing having been spared in their Manufacture to make them perfect, we can confidently recommend them to all with whom accuracy of time-keeping is a desideratum, as first class Watches impossible to be excelled.

Our prices will be found most moderate, and considerably, under those usually charged for Watches of the same class.

Twelve years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post Office Clock).

N.B.—eWatch and Clock REPAIRS executed under own inspction by Workmen of the highest competence.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
FROM FIVE SHILLINGS EACH,

supplied by Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentist, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET (nine doors from Sackville-street), are incorrodible, cheapest and best, and ensure by their eminently successful and painless method the greatest comfort, perfect mastication and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible.

DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement: it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. (Consultation free.) Stopping or Extracting a Tooth 2s. 6d; a Single Tooth, from 5s.; a Set, from £5 5s. A perfect fit in every case guaranteed. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed by Messrs. DAVIES, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,) nine doors from Sackville-street).

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM ILL-ADAPTED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. O'DUFFY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, may be consulted free on his painless method of adapting Artificial Teeth, which has given so much satisfaction for the last seven years, during six of which he solely designed and personally executed for Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist to St. Vincent's Hospital, every case, from a single tooth to a complete set, from the year 1852 to 1858. Therefore, Mr. O'Duffy trusts his long experience in all branches of his profession will entitle him to the confidence of the public.—Mr. O'DUFFY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 75, DAME-STREET, opposite the Lower Castle-yard. At home from Nine till Six. Fee for operation from 2s. 6d.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET, (Brother and Successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A Single Artificial Tooth, from	£0 5 0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement,	0 5 0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—VACCINATION AND TEETHING.—Since the Legislature has rendered vaccination compulsory, and appointed vaccinators to certain districts, skin diseases have been more common. This arises from the great difficulty of avoiding error in the selection of an untainted vesicle. If the lymph be impure, the arm of the little patient becomes too much inflamed, the skin looks unhealthy, and soon peels off, and the scalp, ears, and neck present a mass of sores; when teething commences, all these symptoms are exaggerated. But Holloway's Ointment is a perfect antidote to this disorder. No nurser should be without it.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The press in France can never tamely submit to its present intolerable condition, and the struggle will go on until the *idee Napoleonienne* on that point be blown to atoms. The ridiculous side of the question is found to be the most vulnerable, and accordingly the *Constitutionnel* is to-day instructed (not flatly to deny the late dodge of La Guerroniere) but to hint, 1st, that such things were done under Louis Philippe; and 2d, that the provincial papers are poor concerns that can't afford to keep an editor, and are grateful for any windfall from Paris. Meantime, two more *avertissements* have been just administered. The first blister is put on *L'Opinion Nationale*, a new evening paper, started by Gueroult, and the tone of which is vigorous; the second on *Le Journal des Villes et Campagnes*, an old and widely-circulated sheet, which had called for a *law* on the press, in place of arbitrary control, which injures the property of journals, keeps the public mind in a state of alarm, and cushions all fair discussion. The official reprimand stoutly replies, that there is "a law" (viz., the exercise of capricious suspension), an "*organic law*," founded on an ukase of Napoleon III., and that's all the "law" we are to look for.

Austria, usually a dull, plodding, rhinoceros sort of animal, presents just now a comic aspect in its strong sympathy with China; the apostolic kaiserlike two-necked eagle is indignant at a war against the red dragon and the brother of the Sun and Moon. Aulic councillors and mandarins are made of the self-same stuff, and the *Oest Deutsch Post* and *Vienna Gazette*, adopting the statements of the Quaker organ in London, patronize the policy of Pekin. But at the bottom of this enthusiasm for the Central Flowery Land lies the cunning apprehension of a closer understanding between England and France, which would be a deathblow to Vienna intrigues both in Italy and in Germany.

Kaiser Franz has transferred to the young pretender, Ferdinand Fitz-Leopold, the proprietorship of the 4th Regiment (dragoons), which belonged to his father. Another pretender, Don Miguel, was made a present of a regiment on his expulsion, and keeps, up to this day, its emoluments and patronage.

Le Siecle prints this morning further documents found in the Modena archives---a letter from some vulgar fellow, written in coarse Italian, rendering account of an organised band of *facchini* or porters, whom the Duke kept in pay to personate his people on State occasions, and to murder them if any popular outbreak occurred. You will have seen in *L'Independance* that letters of the Duchess of Parma have turned up, showing that *after* her proclaimed neutrality she was sending information to Vienna about the French troops, exhorting Gyulai to act vigorously, and stating that "she and the dukes were the only friends Austria had in Italy," adding her private opinion that "Napoleon III. was an *Ogre*," and the "greatest hypocrite (*Tartuffe*) in modern days." These choice bits have been forwarded for the further embellishment of the Empress Eugenie's album.

Lord Cowley's presence at Biarritz was reported, but is now found to be a false rumour. The independent attitude of England would be best consulted by keeping aloof from the tortuous schemes now concocting at that watering-place. The readjustment of Continental territory and re-apportment of so important a space on the map of Europe, is not a hole-and-corner business, to be settled either at a bathing establishment in Gascony, or in a Zurich hostelry. Prussia and Russia have a distinct right to be consulted as to this disruption of a compact which costs both Powers so much blood and treasure to establish.

RUMOURS FROM VIENNA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 19—My efforts to obtain precise information respecting Prince Metternich's mission have failed, but a few facts have come to my knowledge which will enable me to give you some little insight into the actual state of the Italian question. About ten days ago Prince Metternich arrived here with propositions from the Emperor Napoleon, and it is known that they bore reference to the Duchies as well as to Lombardy. The proposals of the French Monarch were immediately taken into consideration by this Cabinet, but it was not until Thursday last that a reply was given to them. On the day mentioned, his Majesty the Emperor remained in town until a later hour than usual, in order that he might be able to see a fair copy of Count Rechberg's despatch, which is said to have undergone some important emendations at the very last moment. In financial circles it is related that some of the propositions made by the Emperor Napoleon have been rejected, and others only conditionally accepted, and there is reason to believe that such is really the case. The Austrian Government still insists on Sardinia's paying the share of Lombardy in the National Debt, and on her fulfilling "the other conditions made at Villafranca." No explanation was given me of what was meant by "other conditions;" but it would appear that when the Emperor Francis Joseph ceded Lombardy to the Emperor Napoleon, the latter made certain promises in the name of the King of Sardinia. At present Austria is not willing to renew her quarrel either with France or Sardinia, but you may be sure that she will not consider the cession of Lombardy binding, unless *all* the stipulations made at Villafranca are fulfilled. By the foregoing sentence I mean that Austria would not hesitate, as soon as a favourable opportunity presented itself, to re-take Lombardy, if Sardinia should decline to fulfil the engagements which were entered into in her name by the Emperor Napoleon. The question of the Duchies is likely to remain unsettled for many a long day, as the views of France and England in regard to them are divergent. The Emperor of the French, who does not wish to have a very powerful neighbour in Italy, would fain unite Tuscany and Modena, and place them under a sovereign of his own choice, but the British Government is of opinion that all the Duchies ought to be incorporated with Sardinia. It is related that Lord J. Russell strongly urges the French Government to agree to the annexation of the Papal Legations to Sardinia, but the report can hardly be correct, as his lordship must be well aware that Louis Napoleon, as a devout Catholic, will not assist in depriving the Church of any part of her patrimony. If the information which has reached me be correct, this Government will neither consent to the settlement of the Modenese and Tuscan questions by an European Congress, nor employ force in order to effect the restoration of the two Dukes. Austrian statesmen are of opinion that there will soon be a reaction in Central Italy, and are content to bide their time. In some of his more recent letters, your Florence correspondent says that the Tuscans appear to care less for the national cause than they did a few weeks ago, and some English travellers who have recently passed through this city, on their way from Central and Northern Italy, tell the same tale. Even in Lombardy people begin to think that they have lost, rather than gained, by the change of masters. The dislike of the Milanese to the Austrian Government is as great as ever, but they already see that their material interests are likely to suffer severely by the separation of Lombardy from the empire. The greater part of the produce of the rich plains of Lombardy was formerly sent to this city, but in future the demand for Lombard goods will be much less, as they will have to pay duty on passing the frontier.—*Times*.

TUSCANY AND PIEDMONT.

FLORENCE, SEPT. 18.—The Tuscan *Monitore* of last evening, in one of its extra-official columns, publishes the following:—

"With a view to facilitate the union of the States destined to form a great and strong Italian kingdom, it has been resolved to adopt without delay those practical measures which may tend to ensure the benefits of that union to the several branches intended to make henceforward one single family, removing the obstacles which have hitherto kept them asunder. By the means of speedy reforms introduced in the present system of passports, customs, coinage, and post communication, the free circulation of persons, stock, goods, and letters will be established.

"The Tuscan Government will lose no time in the furtherance of these and other measures called for by the imperious necessity of working towards the achievement of a national union, in so far as its own unaided efforts may avail; and in this Florence may rely on the prompt co-operation of the sister cities, all bent upon sinking the provinces with a view to make them merge into the united kingdom under the sceptre of the constitutional King Victor Emmanuel. The old and new States submitted to the sway of the House of Savoy will not be backward in this work of *unification* of the new kingdom of Italy, a *unification* required by the peace of Europe, by the march of events following upon the peace of Villafranca, by the free will of the people of Central Italy, as it results from the resolutions of all the municipal bodies, and from the deliberations of the National Assemblies, and vindicated by the arms of all Italians, who know they must be soldiers in order to achieve their independence and freedom."

We learn from a Paris correspondent that upon the next issue of the clothing the whole of the French army will have one uniform costume. The only distinction among the several regiments will be their number. The costume will consist of a tunic, with plaits round the waist, such as is now worn by the Tirailleurs d'Algerie (formerly called the Chasseurs d'Orleans or de Vincennes), very loose trousers, leather leggings, &c.—*United Service Gazette*.

The Madrid journals of the 14th have arrived. The *Correspondencia Autografa* gives an account of the Spaniards at Ceuta having, on the 13th, made a successful sortie against the Moors—killing 20 or 25 of them (the account does not say precisely which), and wounding many who were carried off. The loss of the Spaniards is set down at one killed, and 11 wounded. The same semi-official authority asserts that the vessel recently fired at by the Spaniards from Tarifa was not an English one, as stated in the London newspapers, but a German one of Hamburg; and that the reason of the firing was that she had left the port without displaying her flag.

HUMANITY OF OUR ALLIES.—An "Old Subscriber" sends us the following interesting proof of the good feeling subsisting between the British and French Forces in China:—"Lieutenant Douglas Smith, who commanded the 1st Company of the 1st Battalion Royal Marines, was the first on shore at the late disastrous affair at the mouth of the Peiho. His subaltern was killed just as they reached the second ditch, and he himself was severely wounded, and was carried by two of his men to a French boat, by which he was taken on board a French ship; his wound was there dressed, and his person cleaned of the foul mud; he was supplied with a change of raiment, and one of the officers gave up his cabin to him. While he remained on board her was treated with every possible kindness." Our correspondent also calls attention to the omission of the names of two gallant young officers, both of whom were severely wounded; these were the above-mentioned First Lieutenant Douglas Smith, and First Lieutenant Samuel T. Collins, who were among the first to disembark.—*United Service Gazette*.

"In the affair of the Duchies" says the *Siecle*, "the old policy of family alliances is in opposition with modern ideas. To see to what extent this is the case, we have only to open a Court Almanac, which will show that the Archduke Francis V., Duke of Modena, has two sisters: one of them, Maria Theresa, Duchess of Austria, born July 14, 1817, married to the Count de Chambord; and the other, Maria Beatrix, born Feb. 13, 1824, to the second son of Don Carlos, Charles Maria de Bourbon, the Spanish pretender. The Archduke Francis has no children. The Archduke Ferdinand, at present nominally Grand Duke of Tuscany, lately an Austrian general, fighting against the French at Solferino, has two married sisters; one is the wife of Prince Luitpold, brother to the King of Bavaria; and the other the wife of Count Trapani of Naples."

Accounts from Cochin China, *via* Manilla, to the 18th July, some days later than those brought by the last mail, have been received. The treaty of peace between France and the Emperor of that country had not been signed, but the negociations were advancing rapidly, and it was believed that they would end favourably. These negociations were carried on with great assiduity by Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and it was rumoured at Turon that he had already obtained the concession of four points of great importance—namely, the exercise of the Christian religion in Annum; a treaty of commerce, the first ever entered into by the Court of Hue; the third ceding to the French the fine town of Segon and its territory; and the fourth recognising the rights of the French to the Bay of Turon. It was believed that the treaty would be signed about the 1st of August. Chef de Battalion Correard, commander of the marine artillery, had died after a few days' illness; he was much esteemed in his corps, and served with distinction in the Crimean campaign; it was he who commanded the French rocket battery before Sebastopol.

The official journal of Berlin states that within the last few days the health of the King had again become rather worse, and that he is obliged to keep his bed. Scarcely any hope of his Majesty's recovery, it appears, is now entertained.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—At the British Association on Wednesday, in answer to questions from Principal Campbell, regarding the rebellion in China—namely, whether those portions of China in possession of the rebels were the native districts of those men, or if they had come from other parts of the country—whether they were marauders, and if the rebellion was on the increase, and what was likely to be its effect on the future of China---Sir John Bowring said that he did not believe any one of the leaders of the rebels, or any man holding an influential position, was connected with the localities in their possession. The rebels had found no support or sympathy from the inhabitants of the quarters into which they had advanced. They lived solely on plunder, and their progress from town to town, and from place to place, was one track of desolation. They were very ignorant, had no common bond of union, and wherever rebellion had been experienced the progress of civilisation and education had been retarded. So far as he (Sir John) had watched the progress of the rebels, it had been marked by barbarism and destruction of property and life. He looked with great apprehension upon the security of China, for where government was so corrupt, and its laws but so partially obeyed---where justice was so impure, and religion so little thought of, he was afraid in that country there was nothing to be anticipated but great disorganisation and increasing misery.

ITALY IN SEARCH OF A KING.

The Conferences at Zurich drag on heavily, from sheer inability on the part of the delegates to say what is to be done. Austria is waiting to hear whether the stipulations of Villafranca are to be observed, and the fine old "Dukeries" of the House of Hapsburg to be left untouched. Tuscany, Parma, and Modena are hanging on the lips of the King of Sardinia, to whom they have proffered their allegiance. The King of Sardinia is casting uneasy glances towards France. The dethroned dukes, whose crowns are trembling in the scales, bow daily in the direction of Biarritz, with all the devout energy of recent converts. What says the great European oracle, on which all eyes are fixed? The European oracle says nothing—it is dumb. The one mysterious personage on whose fiat the fortunes of Italy depend, gives no audible token of animation. Processions of pilgrims have crossed the Alps, loaded with presents and with prayers. Dynasties, with veneration in their faces, are anxious to consult the prophetic shrine; nationalities by their deputies are crowding the prophetic antechamber; incense enough, in all conscience, has been burnt; victims have been slain; yet no sound is heard within the barred and guarded doors. Every now and then a hum runs through the crowd without. A ministering priestess in the *Constitutionnel* pronounces some dark and diplomatic sentences which may mean anything. A faithful domestic in the *Moniteur* has been heard to say that France is the only country which goes to war for an idea, and that the ruling dynasty is great; but the remark, however sage, requires interpretation. When is the oracle in person going to relieve the general anxiety? The ancient warriors of Epirus used to inquire about the future from a tree, but then the tree talked. Lord Burleigh was a kind of oracle in his way, but even Lord Burleigh would shake his head. All is silent at Biarritz. The chorus of suppliants grow more and more eager. The cry, "Great Baal, hear us!" waxes louder and more urgent. Is the all-important deity hunting, or bathing, or asleep? Are his admirers to be compelled to take to cutting themselves with knives?

The oracle is probably not asleep. It speaks little, but it thinks the more. It is much to be apprehended that it is wide awake, and has got its eye, like all prudent prophets, riveted upon the main chance. Time solves many an inconvenient riddle without the interposition of the diviner's voice, and judicious delay has often ere now rendered all answers to a perplexing query unnecessary. The same Fabian tactics which once saved Italy may now serve to conquer her. A little wise procrastination—a month of silence or of simulated indecision---and the patience of the new-fledged Italian patriots perhaps will be exhausted. They will cease to wish so vehemently for their own way, and will relapse into a philosophic submission to the will of Heaven. With their resolutions recast in a less independent mould, they will then approach the arbiter of their destinies again. Tired of demanding the monarch of their choice, this time they will resign themselves to praying for King Log. A humble and right-minded nation does not pray in vain. The oracle, keenly alive to the propriety of such a request, will find it pleasant and easy to reply. The sentiments of a united people are worthy of respect. Their petition should, of course, be granted, and King Log will enter on his reign. Such at least is the hope, and perhaps the expectation, of the oracle.

At first sight it must be confessed that the Italians seem to have been somewhat badly treated. As long as it suited the purposes of Napoleon III., they were distinctly encouraged to assert their independence. It was by no means the Emperor's design that the Dukes should be taken back. But he does not desire that the House of Savoy should supply their place, or that the three Ducal coronets should be massed together upon one Italian brow. The era of Reisets and Poniatowskis has accordingly begun. The plague of frogs has set in over the Duchies, and Imperial emissaries are flooding the country. Alternately flattered and frightened, the Central Italians may well be excused if they do not know where to look. Nothing but courage and determination can keep them from eventually prostrating themselves before the Imperial feet. The cold eye of the basilisk is upon them, and slowly fascinating them into a surrender. What may not be hoped from universal suffrage? Who can doubt that a Napoleon, or a Napoleon's deputy, is the secret desire of the nations?

Yet it is only in appearance that Napoleon III. has deluded Italy and the world. Napoleon III. is, in reality all candour—the Tuileries are the very palace of Truth. If there is a spot discernible in the sun, a blemish in the Imperial character, it consists in its slavish adherence to the letter of all promises. Italy, the Emperor said, was to be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. When did he ever breathe a syllable about the Apennines? Only the mendacious and the designing seek to confuse geographical terms, and to cloud the meaning of a plain sentence with a misty gloss. Honest men who say Alps, mean Alps. The entire mistake arises from that habitual inaccuracy of thought which so sadly disfigures the Italian intellect. Frenchmen would know better than to put such misconstructions on the language of the best of princes. Nor is a monarch who is so sensitive to the voice of good faith and sincerity the man to violate the pledges given even to an enemy. Cost what it may, the covenants signed and sealed at Villafranca must be rigidly observed. Compulsion, indeed, towards the Duchies is out of the question. But if the Dukes are not restored, Austria is at liberty to govern Venice as she pleases. Nor can it be tolerated that Sardinia should profit by the contumacy of her countrymen. Tuscany and Modena have not behaved well; still they are free to choose—only they must not ask for Victor Emmanuel. Had they been wiser in their generation, and resolved to elect a Napoleon to the vacant crown, the case might have been different. Every allowance should be made for a nation that is desirous of raising itself in the scale of moralityn.

Time, which reveals all things, is disclosing by slow degrees the matured projects of Napoleon III. with respect to Italy. It is perfectly natural that Napoleon III. should be anxious to seat a member of his house upon the throne of Central Italy. It is equally intelligible that he should desire to send an inconvenient relative to some little distance, and to free himself from the awkward contiguity of a Democratic cousin. A Napoleon Egalite might prove as troublesome to an Emperor as a Philippe Egalite of old was to a King. It is not so clear that it is the interest of Europe to countenance throughout the Continent any such propagation of the Imperial family. Nor can Italians have much reason to wish to take cuttings from that admirable tree. Of one thing they may be well assured---the hour that rings in the dynasty of the Napoleons will ring out Italian Independence. If they are firm, they may be saved. The Emperor of the French, for very shame, cannot impose his relative upon them. Public opinion can reach through all the crowd of guards and satellites to the Imperial ear itself. If the King of Sardinia must not be King of Central Italy, the Italians may perhaps induce the oracle to name some less oqjectionable candidate than the one that, for a moment, seemed upon its tongue.—*Saturday Review*.

THE CREW OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

(From the Dorset County Chronicle.)

A special petty sessions was held at Weymouth on Wednesday, before Captain Manning and Mr. R. H. Swaffield, county magistrates, for the purpose of hearing a charge preferred by Captain Harrison, the commander, against 30 of the crew for mutinous conduct on board the Great Eastern, in having wilfully disobeyed orders on Sunday morning last.

The names of the defendants were James Laing, Francis Johnson John Wilson, John Brown, Edward Dowell, Chapman Purnell, Charles Linsell, John Martin, Henry Benwell, Grimsey Thurston, Forssell Sigfrid, William Bullard, Brandford Copeman, Joseph Brodie, John Cullen, Alexander Donaldson, William Hunter, John Wright, Charles Benson, Frederick Kepsky, Henry Numroe, Robert Owens, Stephen Morehouse, James Adams, Robert Mitchell, William Ward, Richard Milley, John Wilby, William Cobb, and Thomas Friend; and the particulars of the case will be gathered from the evidence below.

Mr. Howard appeared on the part of Captain Harrison, and Mr. Hill for the defendants.

The case having been briefly stated by Mr. Howard, he called

Mr. Nicholas Prowse, who said—I am senior officer on board the Great Eastern. The defendants, 30 in number, are all seamen belonging to her. In consequence of Mr. Randall, the officer in command, reporting to me that the boatswain had some difficulty in getting the men to wash decks, I immediately went up and mustered. I asked them why they refused to wash decks when ordered. A few of them answered---two in particular, Francis Johnson and Joseph Brodie---that there was no necessity for washing decks on Sunday, and they should do nothing but what was required, and washing decks on Sunday morning was not necessary. Not believing this was the feeling among the whole of the men, I ordered those who were determined to refuse to obey orders to stand on the starboard side of the deck, and those who were inclined to do as they were ordered to stand a little farther aft. The men present walked on the starboard side, and about the same number walked aft, signifying that they were prepared to obey orders, and they at once proceeded to wash decks. The defendants went forward and knocked off work. As soon as possible I reported the affair to Captain Harrison. The defendants have signed the ship's articles. I put in the official log-book, in which are entered the names of the men, and the complaint made against them. When I reported it to Captain Harrison he ordered me to muster those who had refused duty on deck. I did so, and Captain Harrison asked them why they refused to obey orders. Brodie was the spokesman on this occasion; he answered in pretty much the same terms as before—that they did not see the necessity of washing decks on Sunday, and that they would not do it. They then went below, and have not been on duty since. It is usual to wash the decks on Sunday mornings, whether at sea or in harbour, in any vessel.

Cross-examined---The Great Eastern has not her full crew on board. There were about 60 able-bodied seamen on board, including the prisoners. The work imposed upon them was not more than sufficient for them to do. They were quite sufficient to do all that is required as she lay in Portland Roads. There have been a great number of visiters on board, which very possibly made the decks more dirty than usual. The men on board kept a watch of two hours, which is always the custom. They would be liable to be called upon, as at present, even if there was a full crew. Brodie came to me on the Monday, and said he was willing to do any necessary work, laying a stress on the word "necessary." He did not mean on the Sundays, and he left me with the impression that he intended to judge what was necessary on Sunday. Never knew an instance of ship's articles being placed in the forecastle. I have always understood that when a ship's crew was completed and ready to proceed to sea, a copy of the ship's articles is to be placed so as the men might have access to it. I am not aware there is a penalty for not doing so, but the articles have been read over to the men when they signed, and each man was asked if he understood them. The articles were not read over to the men when their disobedience was reported to me. There was a copy of the articles on board, and if any man had asked to see it there was one accessible to him, but there was not one posted up. According to the articles the men are obliged to be clean on Sundays, so as to attend Divine worship, but we have not had a service on board as yet. Had those 60 men turned to and cleaned decks when ordered, each man could have gone below and cleaned himself by eight o'clock in the morning. They had never disobeyed before.

Re-examined—Those who remained were not enough to wash decks, but they swept the decks. All those men had only two hours' watch from six the previous evening. I consider they have had easy duty since they left the river.

Captain Harrison was then called. He said—On Sunday morning, in consequence of what I heard, I ordered the men who had refused to be mustered, and went on deck. I asked them why they had refused to obey orders. Brodie answered that they did not consider washing decks on Sunday necessary work. I told them I did not think they were the right parties to judge what was necessary. I considered it to be so, and requested them to do it. Brodie made some remarks about having a soul to be saved, and I said I wanted the decks washed, and if they did not choose to turn to they might go forward, which they did.

Cross-examined---Brodie used the words "I" and "We," speaking for himself and the rest.

Mr. Hill, for the defendants, said he could not deny that the defendants had disobeyed orders, but it had been clearly shown that it was the first offence of that nature they had committed. He was of opinion that the charge of combination against Johnson and Brodie could not be sustained, as there was no act in evidence to prove that such was the case. In answer to the charge of disobedience, he might state that if the Act of Parliament had been complied with, by the agreement being posted up, as well as made accessible, in all probability they would not have refused to obey orders. They were clearly under the apprehension that washing down the decks on Sunday did not come within the requirements of the articles. Under these circumstances he hoped the magistrates would be pleased to look upon this affair leniently.

Captain Harrison, in reply to Mr. Hill, said he did not intend to employ any one of the men again. After the way in which they had behaved he should certainly decline doing so.

Captain Manning, addressing Johnson, said that the magistrates had taken his case into their most serious consideration. From the evidence it appeared that he had been in some measure the ringleader in this unfortunate matter, and had thus led the other men into the dilemma in which they were placed. The sentence upon him was that he should be imprisoned for a month, with hard labour, and that two days' pay should be forfeited, if there were any wages due to him. Brodie had also figured conspicuously in this matter, but not in so bad a degree as Johnson. He would therefore be imprisoned, with hard labour, for three weeks, and also to forfeit two days' pay. The remainder would be imprisoned, with hard labour, for a fortnight, and be subject to a similar forfeiture of wages.

They were afterwards taken in custody to the county gaol at Dorchester.

TRALEE AND KILLARNEY RAILWAY.

The hal-fyearly meeting of the directors and shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday, at one o'clock, at the King's Bridge Terminus.

Sir EDWARD M'DONNEL in the chair.

The following is the Directors' Report for the half year ending 30th June, 1859:—

We submit to you herewith an account of the receipts and expenditure for the half year ending the 30th June last. We stated to you in our last report that no time would be lost in completing the line, and we now have to inform you that it was opened for passenger traffic on the 18th of July, and on the 25th of August for goods. The works have been finished in a manner creditable to all the contractors; and the permanent way, which has been constructed on a new principle, is unusually smooth and firm at the joints. It is too soon to form any accurate opinion of the traffic, but so far the receipts have been such as to warrant us in believing, that, when fully developed, the result will be fairly remunerative to the proprietors.

EDWARD M'DONNEL, Chairman.

King's Bridge Terminus,
Dublin, 14th September, 1859.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE-SHEET FOR HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1859.

RECEIPTS. — Amount per last half-yearly statement, 96,421*l* 7s 9d; Calls, 2,970*l* 15s; Public Works Loan Commissioners (second instalment), 15,000*l*; Sundry Accounts due by the Company, 24,173*l* 18s 1d. Total, 138,565*l* 15s 10d.

EXPENDITURE.—Amount per last half-yearly statement, 83,906*l* 5s 10d; Amended Acts, 1,216*l* 8s 11d; Disbursements to Contractors and Works executed, 12,463*l* 13s 7d; Engineering, 562*l* 10s; Land—Purchase and Compensation, 8371*l* 11s 11d; Law Expenses connected with purchase of land, &c., 1,565*l*; Rails, 16,529*l* 19s 10d; Sleepers, 4,522 15s 8d; Expenses on Government Loan, 166*l* 1s 7d; Tralee Terminus, on account, 2,049*l* 1s; Farranfore Station, on account, 901*l*; Fastenings, 688*l* 0s 9d; Stationery and Printing, 10*l* 14s 5d; Incidental Expenses, 149*l* 0s 7d; Remuneration to Directors, 150*l*; Salaries, 112*l* 10s; Balance of Interest, 184*l* 7s 3d; Advertising, 4*l* 17s; General Expenditure, 56*l* 19s 10d; Rates and Taxes, 20*l* 14s 5d. Balance, viz.:—In Bankers' hands, 2,361*l* 19s 8d; Sundry Accounts due to the Company, 10,106*l* 9s.—Total, 138,565 15s 10d.

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Tralee and Killarney Railway Company for the half year ending the 30th June, 1859, which we have found to be correct, and certify the above to be a true abstract of the same.

JOHN BUSTEED, } Auditors.
RICHARD MARTIN, }

Dublin, 27th August, 1859.

The seal of the company having been affixed to the register of the shareholders,

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was carried.

The meeting shortly after adjourned.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—CONFERENCE IN BELFAST.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

The Conference of the Evangelical Alliance assembled again yesterday morning, in the Music Hall, at ten o'clock. The attendance, as on the previous day, was exceedingly large. The chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, Incumbent of Bury St. Edmund's

The proceedings were opened with singing and praye offered up by the Rev. Robert Young.

THE ADDRESS OF THE ROMISH BISHOPS.

The Rev. Dr. Steane said the Evangelical Alliance had for many years taken up, at their annual meetings, three subjects---Popery, Infidelity, and Sabbath desecration. On the present occasion resolutions would be moved on these subjects, and, as they were all aware that the Romish hierarchy had passed certain resolutions and made certain demands in connexion with the question of education, that subject would be specially taken up by the meeting. A resolution would be moved thereon by the Rev. Dr. Blackwood, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Urwick, and spoken to by the Rev. Daniel Macafee, Rev. Dr. M'Cosh, and others. (Applause.) The resolution prepared on the subject read as follows:—

"The attention of the Alliance having been called to the resolutions of the Romish hierarchy on the subject of education in Ireland, in which they claim to have exclusive control of two colleges, of a set of intermediate schools planted in the principal towns, and of the vast majority of the elementary schools throughout the country, as supported by State endowment:

"That this Conference cannot but see in this claim another illustration of the grasping spirit of the Papacy, and of its fixed determination to regain, if possible, its ancient ascendancy in the British Kingdom, especially by bringing the youthful mind of the country under the influence of their pernicious principles, and express, therefore, its deliberate opinion that the required concession cannot be made but greatly to the injury of our national Protestantism, and its earnest hope that it will meet with the united opposition of the whole Protestant community of the realm."

The Alliance did not take up those questions in any spirit of hostility to Roman Catholics, but always endeavoured to deal with such matters in a spirit of love, which was the essential principle of the Alliance.

Rev. Dr. Blackwood said—Mr. Chairman, and dear Christian friends, I rise simply to move this resolution. I know that it will be ably spoken to by men who are perfectly competent to do every justice to it. In rising to move it, I only wish to make this remark, that we do not on this platform interfere with any questions concerning which there exists difference of opinion amongst us. We will not therefore take into consideration, and the speakers who follow me will, I doubt not, abstain from any allusion to these topics—for instance, the Irish National Board of Education or the Church Education Society in Ireland, or any of those topics on which we have different opinions. (Hear, hear.) The resolution goes simply to this point, that a great and aggressive movement is in contemplation or in preparation by the Papal hierarchy in this land, for the purpose of getting under their control the education of a large proportion of the youth of this country, supported by endowment from the State; and this we consider to be fraught with great threatening and great danger to Protestant interests in this country. (Hear, hear.) This, therefore, we oppose on the grand platform of the Evangelical Alliance, to which Dr. Steane has already referred---that opposition to Popery, in a spirit of Christian love, is one of the fundamental principles of the Alliance. (Applause.) I shall not detain you at this late hour of the day. I am aware that Dr. Urwick and Dr. M'Cosh are prepared to speak at considerable length on this topic. I shall simply move the resolution, with this caution, that we do not interfere with those other questions that might lead us into sectarian discussion, and that we oppose the proposal of the Papal hierarchy upon the grounds stated in the resolution. (Loud applause.)

Rev. Dr. Urwick, Dublin---When I was asked to second this motion, it was with the understanding that I need not say anything upon it. I supposed that the resolution would speak for itself, and I believe, sir, all will agree in its manifest propriety, becomingness, and worthiness, and that it will meet with entire and hearty adoption by this meeting, so as to supersede altogether the necessity of anything of argument from the platform in support of it. Dr. Blackwood, however, has somewhat, though without authority, pledged that I should say, at all events, something in support of it. Now, Sir, I claim to have known something of Ireland for I will not say how long, and something of Popery for quite as long as I have known Ireland. I have watched the proceedings of its adherents and of its advocates, and I must tell you, sir, that the measure that has been taken before the public by the Roman Catholic prelates, and to which your resolution refers, has not in the least degree surprised me. (Hear.) I recollect that, years ago, when I was accustomed to go to England to tell them some news, good or bad as the case might be, in regard to Ireland, and to press the claims of Ireland upon the sympathy of English Evangelism, that I was almost everywhere met by the statement, "Oh, you do not suppose that Popery in the 19th century is the same thing that it was in the 15th or 16th century. Most assuredly it has been modified, it has been purified, it has been revived, it has been ennobled, it has become worthy of as much confidence now as any Protestant community on the face of the earth." I heard sentiments to that effect again and again. I claimed to know what Popery had been. I claimed to know that the Roman Catholic Church declared itself to be unchangeable, and I felt confident that all that was wanting for us to have before us, in Europe, and elsewhere—in Great Britain and Ireland—in our own times, just as it was before Europe and the world in the middle ages—was only opportunity and power. (Applause.) Now, sir, do I express myself thus from any want of charity to Roman Catholics? Do I say these things, or do I approve of that resolution, because I wish to do any injury whatever, civil or religious, to my---I was going to say fellow-countrymen, and by adoption I might do so---to my fellow-subjects of the British Crown? Sir, I was in favour, whatever the opinion may be worth, of what is called Roman Catholic Emancipation. I would not have any man deprived of one atom of civil freedom or religious freedom on account of his religious convictions---(applause)---nor on account of his religious practices, so far as those practices called religious were in keeping with the possession of that freedom which is the birthright of man, and is chartered to us by the power of the British Crown. But when principles and practices come in averse to that freedom, in the strength of God we stand forth and say, by His authority—"Hitherto may you come, and here must your proud wave be stayed." (Applause.) Mr. Chairman, what is proposed, as I understand it, is, that the British Government shall assign over a certain amount of organisation and of money for purposes of education to the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland—they to employ that organisation and those funds according to their own views of religion. If I mistake not, something of this kind was indicated more than thirty years ago, in the very first report, or rather in the appendix to the first report, of the Commissioners of Education appointed in 1825. I think that one of the first, if not *the* first, document in the appendix to that report conveys a statement to this effect, that no system of education will be acceptable to the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland which is not based upon religion. I take "religion," sir, in the sense in which the word would be employed by the party using it. I see there claimed and affirmed a right to have the education provided for Roman Catholics associated with the religion of Roman Catholics; and strangely surprised was I that men on the other side of the Channel did not see the thing that I thought I saw, and observe the conclusion and inference from it which pressed on my own mind. Sir, we have gone farther still. Others have made advances. But I am not surprised at this movement on the part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy upon another ground. The Spirit of God has been moving the waters. Oh! I trust the power of that Spirit, despite all the hierarchies upon earth, and all the powers of earth and hell. Let but that Spirit, in His majesty and might divine—that Spirit in His truth, and in His grace, and purity, and energy divine—but come down into this our land and to its evangelisation, and at once, I say, that not only many of the priests will abandon that faith, but all the priesthood—not only multitudes of the people, but all the people. Oh! may that Spirit come over your whole land! But is it not to be expected that when God shows Himself for the truth with power, the opponents of the truth should show themselves in power, and put forth the utmost strength they can? Sir, I second this motion. I may have a variety of further reasons for it which I do not feel it necessary to trouble this meeting with. I believe we are all one in the spirit of that resolution, and I trust it will go forth to the Church and the world, to the Senate and to the Cabinet, as the utterance of British Protestants—(applause)—and of British Christianity, not in prejudice, not in intolerance, not from any other evil motive, or in other than a Christian mode of expression, but that it will, with all the strength of the body, reach the Government, and, by God's blessing, prevent anything like an acquiescence in the proposal. (Loud applause.)

The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor said---Mr Chairman, as the resolutions which I heard of for the first time since I came into this hall form the peculiar and the exclusive duty and province of the Alliance, and not being myself an affiliated member of your honoured Alliance, though sympathising in your great working, and by your kindness been privileged to be a partner in your joys, and I hope a sharer of your blessings, I feel I have no right to address this meeting without first asking your consent. (Loud applause.) From the peculiar bias of my political opinions, from my adhesion to those liberal sentiments which, I suppose I may say, are not shared largely by this meeting, at least to the full extent, I hope I enjoy, notwithstanding, your respect—may I say your esteem. (Applause.) I feel that you may naturally conclude that no one, either on this platform or in this country, would be willing to extend more fully than I am every right and every privilege to my Roman Catholic fellow-subjects which I enjoy and participate in myself. (Hear, hear.) I would extend to every class, to every creed, and to every section of the Christian Church, the same rights, the same privileges, the same advantages, civil or political, moral, social, or ecclesiastical, which I claim for my own self, and hold myself. (Applause.) But, sir, when I saw the movement made by my Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, I felt that their claim was not toleration, which I certainly would have extended unto them, but that their resolutions or their pastoral addresses have passed without the safe limits of a just toleration, and assumed the character of an ascendancy. (Loud applause.) That, sir, I neither claim for myself, nor will I be willing to extend it to others, for it is not a just toleration—that toleration which I hold to be the foundation and the key-stone of our civil and religious liberties. (Loud applause.) Now, sir, I will take but one clause of this resolution, and that is the clause referring to the colleges, wherein I am informed by the terms of the resolution that my Roman Catholic fellow-subjects ask and seek for the exclusive right over two of them. Now, I think I can show you that the collegiate institutions now existing in this country give the Roman Catholics in Ireland every right and privilege we enjoy ourselves. In the very University in which it was my privilege to take a degree, and to receive from their hands, however unworthily, the highest degree of Doctor in Theology—in that very University, a few years before I matriculated in it, there passed without its walls a distinguished member of it, who afterwards, in the course of years, became a Roman Catholic Archbishop. Was there anything, then, in the constitution of that University which prevented our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects from receiving their education? But, as the exclusive religious views of the Fellows and Professors in that University were, as I can well understand, objected to by Roman Catholics for the sole training of their youth, there has been established in this country the Queen's University, with Colleges in Belfast, Galway, and Cork, in which there is no rule as to the particular religious denomination of the professors, so that the objection to Trinity College could not be urged against the Queen's University by the Roman Catholic clergy or laity of Ireland. Consequently, they are free to receive in that University their secular education; but, independent of all this, to show that they have no special grounds of complaint, there is founded in this country an exclusive university for them to give a theological education to ecclesiastics in their own creed. So that you will observe, I think, that they—and I speak of Roman Catholics with all kindness, with all affection, and with all regard: I number among their ranks near and dear friends, whom our differences ecclesiastically can never separate me from socially—I think that they pass without the just limits of toleration when they ask more than the collegiate institutions and the universities now give to them. And I feel satisfied that if any one who guides and governs this great country be inclined, from any cause or from any circumstances, to favour one ecclesiastical body in the country, no matter what that ecclesiastical body may be, to the injury of the others, he will lose the support of the great and independent Liberal party to which it is my pride and privilege to belong. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. Dr. M'Cosh then came forward, and was received with great applause. He made a few allusions to the great topic of the revival, and then passed on to say that there was another subject attracting attention, though not of so much importance as the revival, yet a great question—viz., the demands of the Romish hierarchy with regard to the education question. It might be necessary for the information of brethren from other countries just to let them know what the demands of the Church of Rome were. There were three Queen's Colleges in Ireland ---Belfast, Cork, and Galway. The Romish hierarchy claimed the Colleges of Cork and Galway for themselves, and they would allow the Established Church to retain Trinity College, Dublin—(laughter)—and they would hand over to the Presbyterians the Belfast Queen's College. In Ireland there were intermediate schools required---schools between the National Schools and the Colleges. If these were established, the Romish hierarchy wanted to have fifty or sixty of them placed under the Christian Brothers or the Jesuits. Then there were the National Schools, and they wanted to get into their hands about 4,000 of them, to be put under the exclusive control of the Romish priests. They wanted to have these schools supported by the State, but that the teachers should be all under the priests---chosen by them, subject to dismissal by them---and that there should be no Government inspection of them; that, in fact, no Protestant be allowed to enter them. Then the Romish party, to make all things smooth, offered what, perhaps, they thought all would wish for. They would give to each particular church just what they might all wish for To the Church of England they would give some of the National Schools, with a grant to support them; to the Presbyterians, 1,000 National Schools, and 20 or 30 intermediate schools. There was only one way of meeting these parties---it was, that each Protestant Church which they came to seduce by this means would not yield in the least degree. (Applause.) He rejoiced that ministers of all the Churches assembled at that Alliance meeting had spoken against the claims of the Church of Rome. The motion was moved by an honoured minister of the United Church of England and Ireland; it was seconded by an eminent Nonconformist minister of Ireland; it was supported by the much-respected Bishop of the Diocese---(applause)---by a well-known and esteemed Methodist minister, by a leading Nonconformist minister of England, and then he came himself, as a member of the Presbyterian Church. He did not speak with authority on behalf of that Church---he would let the Church speak for itself---but he thought he might venture to say that the Church to which he belonged would not yield one iota to the demands or offers of Rome. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He trusted that the discussion of the question at that meeting would give the Alliance such information on the matter as would enable the members to aid their brethren in Ireland in withstanding the claims of Rome. He knew neither the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland nor the present Lord Lieutenant would be willing that Rome would get what she demanded at once; but what he feared, was that slight concessions would be made; and if the thin end of the wedge were got in, there were hands enough at Rome to drive it farther and farther, for the whole affair gave unmistakeable evidence of having been got up in Rome itself. (Hear, hear.) He trusted all the Evangelical denominations would unite together in resisting the demands of the hierarchy of Rome. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The Chairman then put the motion, which was passed unanimously.

EVENING MEETING.

At seven o'clock, the Conference met in the May-street Presbyterian Church, on account of the greater accommodation which it afforded. Every part of the building was crowded. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden.

This meeting terminated the sittings of the Alliance in Belfast.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—SATURDAY.

ASSAULT.—A man named Jacob Doyle was brought up by Police-constable Thomas Armstrong, 78 A, charged by Jane Kinsella, of Arthur's-lane, with breaking some articles of furniture belonging to her. While in witness' custody the prisoner assaulted him with his fist, and threatened to strike him with a bar of iron which he held in his hand. He was fined ten shillings, or ordered one month's imprisonment.

DESERTING A WIFE.—Mr. Wood G. Jones, relieving officer of the South Dublin Union, charged James M'Donogh, of Pimlico, with deserting his wife, Bridget, who is now receiving relief from the above union. M'Donogh, not being able to disprove the charge, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A man named William Mooney was brought up by Police-constable M'Cormack, 181 A, charged with cruelly ill-treating a horse yoked to a dray, and loaded with bark, which he was drawing up Cork-hill. The constable stated that the horse was galled under the harness, and totally unfit for the work he was put to. The prisoner was fined five shillings, or ordered a fortnight's imprisonment.

SUSPICION OF STEALING.—A man named James Dunne was brought up under the following circumstances on suspicion of stealing a watch. An assistant in Mr. Redmond's pawn-office stated that on the 19th September the prisoner pawned in the above office a silver watch, which was marked "14501," and had the words "Mouline, Genoa," engraved upon it. The prisoner gave the name of Doolan when offering it in pledge. In about an hour after it was released by another man who entered the office with the prisoner. Police-constable William Doyle, 20 G, deposed that a report was received at the office of the G division of a silver watch having been stolen in the neighbourhood of James'-street or Usher's-quay from Thomas Neaton, a private in the 55th Regiment of Foot, now at the Curragh, and by a pensioner named James Dunne, while in his company, on the 17th inst. The report stated that the watch had engraved upon it the above words and figures. The prisoner was remanded.

ASSAULT.—Three soldiers, belonging to the 3d Light Dragoons, named John Hart, James Arghum, and John Newsome, were charged by Police-constables 91 A and 112 A with assaulting them under the following circumstances:---It appears that between twelve and one o'clock, on Friday night, while the constables were in Golden-lane, and in the act of carrying a disorderly female prisoner to Chancery-lane station-house, the prisoners rescued the female from them, and assaulted them. The female then ran off, and subsequently they went in the same direction, but both parties were pursued, arrested, and brought to the station-house, where the soldiers acted in the most violent manner, and again assaulted one of the above-named constables. The prisoners were fined five shillings each, or ordered a fortnight's imprisonment.

MAP OF THE PEIHO FORTS.—Mr. Wyld, the geographer, has published a very useful little sketch map of the attack on the Peiho Forts. The position of the forts and ditches, the proportions of navigable water and mud, the arrangement of the stakes and booms across the river, and the various positions taken by the ships during the engagement, are all very cleverly shown, and give a more vivid idea of the relative situation of ships and forts than any amount of letterpress description.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

(From the Weekly Agricultural Review.)

THURSDAY EVENING.—The month of September has been unusually cold. For the past week the weather has been upon the whole seasonable, the air sharp, but bracing, and favourable for gathering in the outstanding grain. Harvest work may be said to be completed in England, and fully five-eighths of the crops have been secured both in Ireland and Scotland. Complaints of the barley crop are very general in the former country, and 50s. per quarter has been realised for fine samples grown in Suffolk. Good malting sorts are expected to rule high during the whole of the season. The improvement in the value of wheat, which we noticed in our last, has been general in all parts of the United Kingdom. As usual, the rise here has very quickly affected our Continental neighbours, and one correspondent writes that at Stettin new wheats are fully stiffer, and from the demand, freights have the same tendency. It is remarkable that London is slower in the upward movement than the provinces, but still the tendency is to a calm. Steady improvement in value. The Neapolitan orders have taken up a good deal of wheat at Odessa to execute, and otherwise the bulk of the shipments of fine quality has been directed to Marseilles. Altogether the flour millers of Great Britain and Ireland are in a healthy trade at present. The rates of good dry wheats are moderate. Trade is good, and labour well paid. The consumption increases. They have no competition at present with the foreign millers, and neither from France nor the United States have they much to apprehend.

The late importations of flour from France did not pay, and great part was rapidly forced into consumption as it would not keep. The following is the annual statement from the latter country. The decrease is enormous for 1858-59; but former years show what America, in certain seasons, is capable of sparing. The official figures are as under:—

Fairs.

Ardnaglass Fair was held on Friday; from four to five hundred sheep were sold, at prices varying from 30s. to 42s. A fair supply of beef; bullocks sold from £10 to £12 10s., cows from £7 to £9. There was a good demand for all sorts of stock.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

tion were caused by any other complaint.

CONSERVATORY, GREENHOUSE, &C.—As the time has come when to keep tender plants exposed longer to the vicissitudes of our fitful climate would be rash, to say the least of it, it will be well to take advantage of the first fine days that offer for housing them, for we by no means advise that it be done in wet, sloppy weather, when they are not in a proper condition, and when many other disagreeables will accrue that may be avoided by selecting a favourable day for the work. As is too frequently the case, many people are anxious to have a collection of plants, instead of what is greatly to be preferred—a good selection; the consequence being that very many of the said collection are ill-grown, or comparatively of little value. We therefore would strongly recommend, before taking them in and crowding other plants in the conservatory, or filling the greenhouse with anything not really worth growing, or, if worth it, such as is not likely to make a good specimen, that all such be discarded at once, as they occupy time and place to no purpose, unless it be the positive injury of other plants. As previously recommended, let the plants be placed so as to stand perfectly clear of each other, and on no account let either the specimens, or the pots they are growing in, be staged, unless in perfectly clean and neat condition. See, therefore, that the pots are washed and the surface soil loosened, and a little nicely prepared fresh compost added, to give a neat appearance. Tie out and train azaleas as they require it, and with judgment remove any superfluous flower-buds from camelias. In housing the plants, begin with those most likely to suffer by being left out; therefore, perhaps, Cape heaths, epacris, and the more delicate New Holland plants, to which drenching rain, such as we have had lately, is particularly injurious, should first be got in. Look closely, and if any trace of mildew be detected on them, sulphur immediately. Pot off cuttings of cinerarias as struck, and prick out and pot seedlings. Look over the early-struck plants, and if the roots have reached the sides of the pots let them have a shift. Cinerarias are much subject to mildew and green fly, and in all stages of their growth it is most essential to watch for them, and apply the antidotes—sulphur and tobacco smoke—at once.

FLOWER GARDEN, &C.—Protect auriculas from heavy rains, but let them have plenty of air; keep them free of dead leaves and green fly; any prematurely showing bloom should have it pinched off. Attend to hollyhock cuttings, and sow seed, carefully selected from choice distinct sorts, as soon as it is ripe. Make preparations for planting tulips and other bulbs.

Sound good loam, thoroughly decomposed cow dung, or leaf mould, with a portion of clean white sand, will make a suitable compost for almost every sort of bulb. Although more stress is generally laid on the composition of soils for hyacinths, &c., than is absolutely necessary, there is one point that is absolutely essential to success, and that is, that the drainage be good. If this be attended to, in default of better, any good deep garden soil may be made to grow them well enough for all ordinary purposes. Let the beds in the flower ground be frequently gone over, and all decaying flowers and leaves removed; the leaves will be falling from this forward; the broom and rake will therefore require to be kept constantly going. With attention and care much of the gaiety and charm of the flower garden and dressed ground may be preserved long after this.

FORCING, HARDY FRUIT, AND KITCHEN GARDEN.—VINERIES.---Attend to previous directions, where the fruit is ripe or colouring, and the lights may be put on the early house, and the vines pruned. If new borders are about to be made, the compost should now be collected and prepared. Attend to tomatoes on the walls; stop them and keep the foliage thin, in order that the fruit may have the benefit of light and sunshine to assist the ripening and colouring process.

Continue to fill every vacant spot in the kitchen garden with broccoli, greens, &c.; thin out late crops of spinach, turnips, and lettuces, and prick out from the seed beds cabbages, cauliflowers, and go on in dry weather earthing up celery; potatoes may be taken up, and the ground at once turned up or filled with something else.—*Agricultural Review*.

England assists nearly the whole of the world in making its money more directly than is generally supposed—the mints of France, Russia, Spain, Prussia, India, and the Colonies, being indebted to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Works, at Battersea, for the best means of economising their valuable ores. Yet, although the gold purchased by the Bank of England passes in and out of these peculiarly combined smelting pots, our Mint in many respects adheres to the old system. The patent plumbago crucibles are great conductors of heat, and save a large proportion of coke. They are used by Messrs. Rothschilds, &c., for the melting of gold and silver; by the Enfield Government small arms works, and at the Royal Carriage Department at Woolwich for melting brass; and at the Brest Imperial Works, and in Sheffield and elsewhere, for the more perfect fusion of steel.

DEATH OF A CUMBERLAND BARD.—We (*Cumberland Pacquet*) regret to record the death of Mr. John Rayson, of Penrith, "the last of the Cumberland bards." For some time he has been suffering from disease of the heart, and on Tuesday last a severe but sudden attack proved fatal. Mr. Rayson's name has long been associated with our local literature, his last effort being the translating of the Songs of Solomon into the Cumberland dialect for Prince Lucien Bonaparte. He was 56 years of age.

RESTORING FADED WRITING.—Mr. Alfred Smee, the chemist, writes to the *Times*, explaining how the letters of the Northan, the writing of which has been obliterated by sea-water, may be restored:—"The letter should be lightly once brushed over with diluted muriatic acid—the strength as sold as such at all chemists' shops. As soon as the paper is thoroughly damped, it must be again brushed over with a saturated solution of yellow ferruginate of potash, when immediately the writing appears in Prussian blue. In this latter operation plenty of the liquid should be employed, and care must be taken that the brush be not used so roughly as to tear the surface of the paper."

BIRTHS.

Rambaut—September 21, at Newton, Waterford, the wife of Rev. Edmund F. Rambaut, of a son.

Smith—September 10, at No. 1, Vicar's-hill, Armagh, the wife of Mr. Wm. Smith, of a son.

Walsh---On the 19th inst., the wife of Thomas Walsh, Upper Gloucester-street, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Austen and Lewis—On the 20th inst, at the British Embassy, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, by the Rev. H. E. Cruttwell, M.A., John Iron Austen, Esq., of Old Charlton, Kent, to Margaret Maria, youngest daughter of George Lewis, Esq. M.D., of Wiesbaden, Nassau.

M'Lorg and Bannister—On the 21st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. F. Chalmers, B.D., rector of Beckenham, Kent, the Rev. Edward M'Lorg, youngest son of the late William M'Lorg, Esq., banker, to Mary Craven, daughter of the late William Bannister, Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment H.E.I.C.S., and Assay Master of the Madras Mint.

Casher and Richards—On the 22d inst., at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, by the Rev. James M'Connel Hussey, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, North Brixton, the Rev. Charles Edward Casher, curate of the above, to Elizabeth Napier, youngest daughter of the late John Richards, Esq., Paymaster Royal Navy.

DEATHS.

Jury—On the 20th inst., at Tolka Park, the infant son of Mr. W. Jury, aged one month.

Pierce—September 18, of consumption, at the family residence, Tullamore, William Pierce, Esq., son of the late Doctor Pierce.

Rickards---On the 22d inst., at 3, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park, after a protracted illness, Frances Phœbe, the wife of George K. Rickards, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. J. H. G. Lefroy, of Ewshot House, Hants.

Wildman---On the 20th inst., at Newstead Abbey, Colonel Thomas Wildman, aged 72.

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Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to
ALFRED C. KNOX.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, by David Teeson. Monday, September 26th, 1859.